The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Dickerson & Co., metal dealers of New York, lost $200,000 by fire on Thursday.

—It is reported from Tacoma, W. T., that the steamer Ruby, in crossing Puget Sound from Seattle to Port Madison, went down, with all on board, in a gale.

—George Pemberton, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Bingham at East Boston, was arrested at Boston on Thursday. In his pocket was found a knife belonging to the murdered woman. He is fully identified.

—A number of prominent Ohio Republican editors and others met in Columbus on Thursday, to consult with the Republican State Central Committee relative to the coming campaign. It was decided to hold a State Convention on June 2d.

—A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, states that General Crook and staff left for the D partment of the Platte, via San Francisco, on Thursday. General Kautz, Colonel of the Eighth Infantry, has assumed command of the Department of Arizona.

—Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, General Dodge and other well-known railroad men, are in Philadelphia. They propose holding a conference with Colonel Scott to-day relative to perfecting arrangements to complete the Tehuantepec road to the Pacific coast.

—A meeting was held in Boston on Thursday night of those interested in forming an expedition to the Black Hills mines. It is proposed to fit out an expedition of five hundred men, with a military organization and protection, and to start about the middle of April.

STATE BREVITIES.

WILD DUCKS are plenty on the Yough.

THE Fayette County Republican Central Committee have declared in favor of Hartranft for Governor for another term.

IN various counties in the State, ladies are candidates for the office of County Superintendent, as they are permitted by the new Constitution.

THE Titusville *Courier* says a very sad accident occurred at Little Cooley on Monday morning last. An esteemed citizen, Esquire Jones, while chopping down a tree was struck by a falling limb which crushed in his skull causing instant death

A FRIGHTFUL affair happened on Friday evening, owing to a young son of Amos Amman, residing near Weavertown, Berks county. The boy, while unharnessing a horse, was kicked on the head by the animal and his brains scattered in every direction.

AT a railroad meeting held at Uniontown, Pa., last week, a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions for a preliminary survey of a proposed new railroad through Fayette county, and which is to pass through the richest mineral regions of the State.

WILLIAM MAGEE, one of the oldest citizens of Warren county, met with an accident on Wednesday morning which resulted in his death. It is supposed he stumbled in the endeavor to reach the fireplace, and that in falling he struck his head on the stone flagging, killing him almost instantly.

AT a meeting in Greenville, on Tuesday last, the Driving Park Associations of Erie, Greenville, Shenango, Conneautville, Union City, Titusville and St. Petersburg, united under the name of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Trotting Circuit, with headquarters in Erie. Meetings will be held at the above places between June 15th and July 22d, at which $25,000 in premiums will be offered.

BINGHAM STITT, son of Wm. Stitt, of Derry township, has been terribly afflicted with dropsy for over a year. The Johnstown *Tribune* says that Dr. Rutledge, of Blairsville tapped him in July last, taking from him ten and one-half gallons of water, and at this date thirty-three operations have been performed upon him, and over eighty gallons of water taken from him altogether.

ORDERS have been received at the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Altoona, for seventy new cars for local passenger use. "Centennial passenger cars," and it is also stated that a number of new locomotives are to be built. During the past several days a number of additional workmen have been employed in the company's shops at this point. The future looks bright, so far as Altoona is concerned.

MONDAY forenoon a bold swindle was perpetrated at Parker. A party named Stover deposited five dollars in the savings bank, returning shortly afterwards with Bowman's clerk and presenting a check for three dollars and ten cents, asking in presence of a broker if it was good. The cashier replied affirmatively, and the next instant turned to the clerk and handed him a check for $3,100, receiving therefor two certificates for one thousand barrels each of the Karns and Grant pipe lines. The clerk supposed the check to be the one presented good by the cashier. The swindler promptly decamped, and no trace of him is yet discovered.

NEAR Black Lick village, in Indiana county, resides a man named William Fair. He is now past eighty years of age, and long, flowing, black hair gives him the appearance of one of those patriarchs of remote antiquity whose pictures we come across in sacred volumes. He became a religious enthusiast thirty years ago, and since that time has been living out his existence in an apartment by himself, behind stout oak bars, and in a room which is in reality a prison. Thirty years ago he attended a religious revival at Blairsville, and the exercises so worked on his emotional nature as to unsettle his mind in all save one particular, and that is his constant, connected praying, and singing of sacred hymns, and beseeching divine clemency for his transgressions. When reason usurped the throne he became violent to his wife, family and neighbors, but at the same time engaged almost unremittingly in prayer, and his abuse of every person around him became unbearable; he was necessary to build him a prison house, in which he could exercise his devotional predilections, without the possibility of injuring those with whom he had heretofore come in daily contact. So a building was hastily erected adjoining the one in which the family resided. There were two compartments in it—one of them the room in which he is confined—and the other containing a stove, which is carefully tended in cold weather, so he may be comfortable without being able to reach it. His wife and family, who are in good circumstance, do all they can to make his life comfortable. His apartments are kept perfectly clean, and he himself is always clean—because he has a dim idea that cleanliness is next to godliness. He has been thus immured for thirty years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Notes from Rural Schools—How the Young Idea is Taught to Shoot.

CLINTON, FINDLEY TOWNSHIP, March 18, 1875.

This was examination day at the school presided over by Miss Lizzie Scott, and the occasion drew together a large number of the friends and pupils of the school. The morning was devoted to reading, spelling and arithmetic, and the afternoon to the advanced classes in geography, grammar, arithmetic and reading. The exercises demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner the advancement made by the pupils, and were alike creditable to teacher and pupil.

After the class exercises, recitations and essays were in order, in which a number of the scholars took part. The teacher then distributed the prizes—the first being a beautiful volume of poetry and the others a number of pocketbooks. The exercises by the pupils were concluded with the valedictory by Miss Ida V. Burns.

After the school had been thus dismissed a meeting of the older folks was organized, with Mr. George Burns as President and Mr. J. A. Shillito as Secretary. Resolutions highly complimentary of Miss Scott as a lady and teacher were then adopted, and a request made for her return for the next term. The meeting then adjourned, and the pleasant exercises of the day were concluded. B.

Examination at Hanover.

HANOVER, March 19, 1875.

The pupils of school-room No. 7, Hanover township, Beaver county, under the auspices of Mr. Z. B. Swearingen, met March 19th, in the King's creek United Presbyterian church, for the purpose of undergoing a public examination in those branches of learning which they have been pursuing during the past session.

The exercises which took up the greater part of the day fully exhibited the proficiency of the pupils in their several studies, and demonstrated the faithful attention which they had received from the teacher.

The performances were interspersed with excellent music, which added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

A meeting of the patrons of the school was next organized by calling Rev. J. L. Purdy to the chair and electing Robert Ramsey Secretary. By request of the chair the teacher, Mr. Swearingen, made a speech quite appropriate to the occasion, and was followed by Messrs. J. F. Bigger, Wm. Miller, E. N. Bigger and J. A. Langfitt. These were followed by an address from the Chair, which was a combination of knowledge and science seldom listened to.

On motion a vote of thanks was returned to Prof. Craig and his party, who, having come from a distance, discoursed sweet music both vocal and instrumental.

Rev. J. L. Purdy dismissed the meeting by pronouncing the benediction.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL

Three Colored Witnesses Examined.

What They Observed While Servants for "Vic" Woodhull.

Very Damaging Testimony Against Tilton.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1875.

Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were absent from the Court room to-day, Mrs. Beecher was present, as also the usual curious crowd.

A Negro Witness.

The first witness called was James B. Woodley (negro), formerly a waiter in Mrs. Woodhull's house, he testified: I was with Mrs. Woodhull when the scandal was published and I was arrested at the postoffice for mailing some of the papers; my employment terminated after my arrest. I was first employed as waiter at their house, No. 15 East Thirty-eighth street, but afterwards employed in the down town office, wrapping and mailing papers. I distributed the Life of Mrs. Woodhull for Mr. Tilton around the newsdealers. I was introduced to Mr. Tilton by Mrs. Woodhull, in her down town office; Mrs. Woodhull said he had done a good deal for the people at the South, and was then the editor of the Brooklyn *Union;* he asked me if I had been a slave, and how I was getting along; this was in the year 1871; the Life of Victoria Woodhull was published in September, 1871; I do not remember the month the Steinway Hall meeting was in, but it was in the same year. I remember a conversation about

Free Love

between the Madames Woodhull and Claflin and Mr. Tilton in their office. Mrs. Woodhull asked me if I was a free lover; I said I did not know what free love was; she asked me if I knew Henry Ward Beecher, and I said I did; she asked me if I ever heard him preach, and I told her I did; she then said he was one of the greatest men that ever lived, and that he was a free lover; she then spoke to Tilton and asked me if I knew what free love was and explained to me its meaning. I told her that the Scriptures said, "What God hath joined together let no person put asunder." Tilton was very often at the down town office during that summer; Mr. Tilton very frequently took lunch there that year. After I went to the office, I did not live at the Thirty-eighth street house, but boarded in Brooklyn. I saw Mr. Tilton at the Thirty-eighth street house sometimes as late as twelve o'clock and one o'clock; he was sometimes

In Mrs. Woodhull's Room,

and at other times in Miss Claflin's, generally writing; either of the ladies or Colonel Blood would be with him; they had refreshments served up in these rooms to them; they went from Thirty-eighth street to Twenty-third street, and kept house, where I sometimes went, and saw Mr. Tilton; the house was kept by a sister of Mrs. Woodhull; they then removed to Irving Place, which is the house we have been talking of; Mr. Tilton visited her also. I knew of Mr. Tilton's being engaged in the political campaign. I was present on the occasion at Mrs. Woodhull's when Mr. Tilton was there. The conversation turned on the publication of the scandal; Mr. Tilton said she ought to publish this, as he could not do it; they would crush him. He said Plymouth church was

A Rich Body

and would pay to have it stopped; Colonel Blood was unwilling to do it for fear he would get into trouble; it was stated by Mr. Tilton that Plymouth church would pay $100,000 to have it stopped. After lunch Mr. Tilton and Col. Blood were talking about it, but I could not hear what was said; Col. Blood went away the next day, after another interview I saw Mr. Tilton at the breakfast table early one morning at the Thirty-eighth street house. I suppose he was there all night; at the interview next day, Col. Blood said he would have nothing to do with the publication and then went away; at the time of the conversation the proofs were all set up and ready to be used; I was familiar with the proofs and printed slips there. I had the printed slips in my hand at the time of the conversation, but did not know they were connected with this scandal; I did not read the Woodhull or Challis articles, but heard people talk about them. I saw Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull sitting together often, with

Their Arms Around Each Other.

But I thought this was perfectly natural; this conversation was about four weeks before the publication.

Cross-examined—I came North in 1869, about the latter part of March. I was in Petersburg before the war closed. Before the war I belonged to Miss House, in Brunswick county, about sixty-five miles from Petersburg; before that I was hired out because I was too young for work; my uncle's attendant was Dr. May, an old, white haired gentleman; I did not know if he had sore eyes. I left Petersburg in 1869 and came to New York. I do not know where I first boarded, but I stayed there three or four days. I then went to Mr. Douglass, in Brooklyn; he is manager of the Children's Aid Society. Mr. Douglass procured me a situation at the place of Mr. Beach in New Jersey. I staid with Mr. Beach until the Fall and came to Mr. Holmes', in Brooklyn. I was also with James E. Berrine, in East Seventeenth street; after that I went to Mrs. Woodhull's, where I remained until after the publication of the paper in 1872; this paper, containing the scandal, was dated November 2, 1872. I learned to read at school in Virginia. I did not

Marketing for Mrs. Woodhull,

and saw Mr. Tilton there for the first time, three or four weeks after I came there; it was on the occasion of a picture of Woodhull there, because some people were assembled. I had not been long there at the time. I had been at the house over two months before I went to the office; this lecture came off before Mrs. Woodhull went to Washington, on a Sunday, and Mr. Tilton was there on that occasion. I saw Mr. Tilton at the house again after lecturing in the spring of 1871. I do not remember seeing him again there at the house. I was introduced to him at the office, and this was my first acquaintance. I think I saw him again at the house in the end of the spring or beginning of summer, but of this I am not sure. I saw him more often at the office, when I was used to greet them, and they would also greet him; they usually lunched in the upper room in Delmonico's, more than a dozen times; sometimes I was sent from the office for things, and then I would see them; they were sitting down at a small table in the upper room; this was in 1871 and 1872; the first time I saw them lunch there was in the spring of 1871. I do not remember seeing them lunch at Tilton's restaurant. When I went up to Delmonico's, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin and Mr. Tilton were there lunching on these occasions; Mr. Tilton was there at the time of the Greely Presidential campaign. I could not tell how long before I was arrested Mr. Tilton was away campaigning; it might have been four or five weeks. I was laid up for about six weeks with pneumonia, up to the time of my being ill I was employed by Woodhull and Claflin; the entrance to Delmonico's is on the same side of the street as the Woodhull & Claflin office; the last time I saw him at the office they were

Talking About Beecher's Articles.

They were in the middle office; nothing was said about it until he came in Mr. Tilton spoke first about the publication of the Beecher article. He said, "I could do it directly, but I would be crushed; I am a man and you are a woman, and they would not crush you." I was opening exchanges at the time behind the counter, and they were all standing up. Mr. Tilton said: "Victory, if you publish this thing you will be a made woman." Mrs. Woodhull then had an interview with Col. Blood, and he said he would not undertake to publish it. Mrs. Tilton asked him why he would not, as Plymouth church had a rich congregation, who would pay a million thousand to have it suppressed. I was then opening the exchanges between the counter, and I was standing sideways to them. I marked the clippings in the exchanges for Col. Blood to clip out for publication in the paper. After this conversation they went into the back office, but I could not hear what was said. Shortly after I was called into where they were still talking about this subject. I heard Tennie Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull urging Col. Blood to publish this article, but he refused to have anything to do with it. I heard all of them use the phrase

"The Beecher Article."

I do not think they were then talking about the Challis article. When I was called into the inner room it was to get the order for lunch. This was in the year 1872. Before I was taken sick I was boarding in Brooklyn.

The usual recess was here taken.

After the recess Beecher came in with his wife and brother, being his first appearance for the day. When the court was opened James B. Woodley's cross-examination was continued by ex-Judge Fullerton. He testified: I think Mr. Tilton was away before that conversation on the campaign. This was the first time I had seen him since his return. I heard these parties talk about this matter before this in their office in Broad street. It may have been about two months. I think it was in the front office. I heard the conversation. They were speaking about Beecher and the Plymouth church. This was the time they were talking about free love. This was in the spring of 1872, but I heard this conversation several times. I

Never Heard Much About Beecher

in regard to free love, and nothing about the article until shortly before it was published. I only heard them speak of the Beecher article on a Monday or Tuesday, shortly before its publication. I was taken sick shortly after this. I was opening the exchanges on both days of the conversation. On the first day they were sitting on the sofa, and on the second day they were standing. The conversation was the same on both days, and began in the middle office. On the first day Tilton said he had an article he wanted her to publish. They read it over, and she went to talk with Colonel Blood about it. I could not understand what they were reading. I was moving around the office. I heard them talking about the Beecher article. I do not think Tilton read as loud as he talked. They were proofs that they were reading. Some of the papers were printed and some written. I do not know if Tilton brought the paper, but Colonel Blood was not there when the paper was introduced. Tilton said: "Vic, I have got something for you, and if you print it, it will be one of the best things ever you done." I think she said

"Let's See,"

and they all sat down on the sofa and began talking. I think Miss Claflin said something, but I do not remember what it was. They sat on the sofa about an hour or more. This was on Monday. Tilton then said: "I dare not publish it, for they would crush me, but you are a woman, and you can do it." Col. Blood was then called, and they went into the back office, where they remained about an hour. When I went in I heard Col. Blood say he would have nothing to do with it, and Tilton said it would be the making of him, as Beecher's congregation would give $100,000 to stop its publication. On the following day the same conversation occurred in the same place. This conversation occurred some time before the scandal was published. I never heard a word about the Beecher story before that. I saw

Theodore Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's,

on Twenty-third street, more than once—about half a dozen times. I saw him in the Irving Place house once. I think they left Irving Place after their arrest. I went to the Irving Place house before I was taken sick, and sometimes stayed there all night. When I saw him there, Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin were there. They were reading proofs and manuscripts. They were more serious that evening than usual. Mrs. Woodhull introduced me at one time to Tilton, and I think she said he was editor, or had been editor of the Brooklyn *Union*. I remember the Steinway Hall meeting. I think it was in the fall of 1871, the year before the conversation in Mrs. Woodhull's office. Tilton, during his visits to the office, sat with Mrs. Woodhull on the sofa, and having

His Arms Around Her

when parties were passing in and out. This sofa was in the middle office. I was a witness in the United States Courts and gave evidence there. Mrs. Woodhull was under arrest for mailing newspaper matter. I did not tell them that I knew that Tilton wrote it. I said I believed he wrote it. I said I heard him read it, but not that he wrote it. I did not tell them that I carried the proof sheets from Mrs. Woodhull to Tilton. I received a subpœna some time ago at my residence. I have not seen Mrs. Woodhull or Miss Claflin since they were on trial. I was first talked to about this case on Monday at Mr. Hill's office in this city. I also talked with Alderman Whitney about it.

This finished the cross-examination.

Re-direct Examination.

The lunch was generally taken at Mrs. Woodhull's offices, and not at Delmonico's, where they were taken on the occasion of the lecture I was waiting at the door, opening and closing it. I was told by Mrs. Woodhull that this was Tilton. They were in the habit of calling each other "Vicky" and "Theodore."

Another Colored Witness.

The witness then left the stand, and another colored man, called Richard Adam Gray, was called. He testified: I reside in the city of Washington, where I have lived all my life. I was employed in the Board of Public Works in 1872 and 1873. I was in New York in 1871. I was requested to come from Washington to New York by Miss Claflin, and was employed by them to put wrappers on papers and direct them. I know Theodore Tilton, and saw him in the office first in March, 1871. He was pointed out to me as Mr. Tilton. I was sent to the office with a note by Mrs. Woodhull, and brought some copy for the paper. I saw him at Mrs. Woodhull's house about half a dozen times. I observed his being there two or three times at night about 9 or 10 o'clock. He was writing. They went out on one occasion, riding in a small phaeton, about six or seven in the evening, but I do not remember when they came back. I was present at Steinway Hall in 1871. I remember a conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton about getting Mr. Beecher to preside. Mrs. Woodhull said

He Had Better Preside,

or she would make it hotter for him on earth than it is in hell; below, and Tilton said: "Oh, he has got to do it. He'll do it." I always worked in the front room in the office in Broad street. They had a small back private office. I remember one occasion the gas in the room I was in was out, and was lit in the back offices. I saw Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, with their arms and heads moving about in

A Very Lover-Like Manner.

I saw them through the glass. I stayed there until they came out. They used to be in that back room very often, and frequently I could hear their conversation. I used to see Mr. Tilton in the second floor back room, which was a bed room. I sometimes went to bed when he was there, and when I got up in the morning he was there.

This concluded the direct examination, and Mr. Fullerton told the witness he might go, as he had no questions to ask him.

Still Another Colored Witness.

A colored women, Lucy Ann Giles, was called. She testified: I have lived in Brooklyn nine years, and worked as a cook in the family of Victoria Woodhull. I was employed there in 1870. I saw Mr. Tilton there on the 3d day of July, 1871, for the first time. He was writing, and stayed there all night. He slept in the front parlor on a sofa lounge, which I prepared for him. I waited on the table and saw him at breakfast. He was there all night on the 4th night. He did not sleep on the sofa lounge that night. Col. Blood slept on the third floor. I saw him in Mrs. Woodhull's bed room three or four times. He was afterwards at the house while I was there. I have carried refreshments to Mrs. Woodhull's room when Tilton was there at all hours of the night and morning. When I went in on the fourth of July night Mrs. Woodhull was in her bed gown, and Mr. Tilton had off his coat and vest, and was in his stocking feet.

This witness also left the stand without being cross-examined, and after the Judge had instructed the jury to come in on Friday, that would be no Court, they were told to be present on Monday next, and the Court adjourned.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Excitement at the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens—An Enraged Lioness at Large.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The sensation on the northeastern hill suburbs Wednesday afternoon and evening was the news that a captive animal of the leonine description had broken from its cage in the Zoological Garden, and was wildly roaming at large. The story at first sounded so much like the old menagerie advertisement dodge that it was not believed, until it was announced officially from the police stations on the hills. The particulars of the excitement are as follows:

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a boy was leading a donkey in front of a cage in the "buffalo house," in which was confined a two-year old lioness, a fine specimen, recently purchased from the Great Eastern menagerie collection at Lebanon, Ohio. The savage animal, in a fit of rage, bounded against the bars, which yielded and let it free. It immediately bounded on the donkey, which in the onset was thrown to the ground. The boy who was leading the beast was scratched on the hand with the claws of the lioness, but otherwise escaped unhurt, and ran away. The poor donkey was terribly lacerated about the neck and the hinder parts with the claws and teeth of the lioness, but gaining its feet turned upon and seized with its teeth its assailant and shook it viciously. At this the lioness quitted the donkey and bounded away through the park. Soon the news of the liberation spread, and a crowd gathered, but soon dispersed when the lioness put in an appearance. Lieutenant Cody and two or three policemen from Corryville district station, happened to be in the park at the time, and a council of war was held. They debated the question whether they would shoot the animal on the spot or capture it alive. They surrounded it, but the circle was very wide. As the circle grew less in diameter, the lioness in the middle, growling and snarling and leaping about, the officers concluded neither to shoot nor capture alive. They got out of that vicinity as quick as they could. The panic spread, and a tumultuous scramble from the park was made. Spectators state that the appearance of the escaped animal was most furious. Excited with its freedom, it would stand for a few minutes with glaring eyes and open mouth, lashing its sides with its tail and uttering wild, hissing cries, and then spring into the air. In a short space of time the lioness had the whole park to itself. Later in the evening a number of men and boys assembled from the neighborhood, with pistols and guns, and with the consent of the Zoological Garden authorities, started in on a genuine lion hunt, the object being to kill the brute, as it was apparent that it could not be taken alive. About 6 o'clock it was found in an open space some distance from the cage from which it escaped. With a shot gun, heavily loaded with buckshot, Pat. McAvoy, a carpenter, fired two loads at the animal; one shot missed and the other took effect in the animal's side, from which it soon fell upon its side and died. In the closing fight two men were thrown down and hurt, though not seriously. Altogether the sensation was a huge success, although the Zoological Society has to mourn an eleven hundred dollar animal.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vacant Louisiana Judgeship.

Secretary Bristow and Treasurer Spinner Not to Resign.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1875.

The Louisiana Judgeship.

Marshal Packard, Mr. Pardee and Col Fish, of New Orleans, visited the President to-day on the subject of his power to appoint Mr. Pardee or some other person as District Judge of Louisiana, but the probability is the office will remain vacant until the next session of Congress. As was said in executive session, the President has no power to make the appointment until that time. At the last hour ex-Senator Pratt, of Indiana, was suggested to the President by the Committee on Judiciary. The President was assured that Mr. Pratt would be confirmed, but the President adhered to Mr. Pardee, whose nomination was laid on the table.

Unfounded Rumors.

During Secretary Bristow's absence from Washington, rumors have been circulated that he intends to resign his position and enter upon other pursuits, but most intimate friends of that gentleman deny the truth of the rumors. Ex-Senator Chandler's name has been mentioned as a successor, but he recently declared there was no office in the gift of the President he would accept.

Treasurer Spinner said to-day that his visit to Washington yesterday had exclusive reference to business for private parties, the particulars of which he freely related. It is inferred from his conversation that while he is not over-anxious to retain his position, his retirement from it will not be immediate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Carlists Defeated by General Campos.

Protest Against Cabrera's Manifesto.

SPAIN.

Another Carlist Defeat.

MADRID, March 25.—Gen. Campos has inflicted another defeat on the Carlists at Huguet, near Ridaura. The enemy lost three hundred and the Alfonsists sixty-eight killed. The Carlists are concentrating for an attack on Puycerda.

Protest Against Cabrera's Manifesto.

PARIS, March 25.—According to the latest advices from the Carlist headquarters at Estella, Generals Mendiri, Saballs and Tristany have published a protest against Gen. Cabrera's manifestoes in favor of Alfonso.

GERMANY.

The Laws Against Religious Orders

BERLIN, March 25.—The Government contemplates an amendment of the law against the Jesuits so as to make it operative against other religious orders.

CINCINNATI.

Annual Report of Pork Packing in the West.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The report of pork packing in the West, prepared by Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, will be laid before that body to-morrow. This report is believed to be the most complete of the kind ever made public, as no estimates were used in it, but the actual number of hogs packed for the season from November 1st to March 1st, 5,537,124; corresponding time last season, 5,383,810; average gross weight, 262 47-100 pounds; last season, 257 27-100 pounds; average yield per head of all kinds of lard, 34 93-100 pounds; total product of lard, 193,432,170 pounds, against 191,139,000 last season. Of barreled pork there were produced 504,845 barrels mess, against 422,567 last year; 46,822 barrels prime mess, against 47,221 last year; 15,640 barrels clear, against 7,586 last year; 14,656 barrels rump, against 17,839 last year.

The total number packed in Illinois was 2,164,770, against 1,870,855 last year; Ohio, 871,736, against 897,627 last year; Missouri, 708,699, against 735,868 last year; Indiana, 661,490, against 660,922 last year; Kentucky, 340,927, against 370,734 last year; Kentucky, 305,794, against 256,322 last year; Wisconsin, 280,724, against 329,891 last year.

The above are all States that packed over 60,000 this year. The aggregate cost of the hogs packed is $66,791,929, against $63,370,439 last year; average cost, $6.65, against $4.38 last year. The summer packing between March 1st and November 1st last year show a total of 1,167,929 head; average gross weight, 201 pounds.

LOUISIANA.

Press Comments on Gov. Kellogg's Call for an Extra Session of the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—In commenting on the call for an extra session of the Legislature, the *Times* says: "We regard the extra session as simply affording an opportunity to do new what has been neglected in the past. Everything depends upon concert of action and determination on the part of those having the material interests of the State at heart, to see the adjustment carried out in good faith by both parties to the agreement, and that nothing shall prevent the reformation to gain which this arrangement is made."

The *Picayune* says: "Subjects of legislation selected for precedence in the order of business are certainly of importance, and if appropriate action shall be taken upon them much good may be accomplished. The session must not be, under the agency nor pretext for a revival of partisan schemes or for the perpetuation of party conflicts. It should be devoted solely to the task of adjusting political differences and enacting necessary measures of reform."

CANADA.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

OTTAWA, March 25.—The Cabel bill as amended by the Senate passed the House of Commons yesterday.

A petition was presented from Toronto that the duty on tea be re-imposed until the United States repeal their discriminating duty.

Seventeen Senators entered a protest against the third reading of the Marine Electric Telegraph bill, on various grounds, principally, that the withdrawal of the exclusive privilege from the Atlantic cable is a question to be settled between the Newfoundland Government and the Legislature and the Anglo-American Company, and it is unwise to coerce the people of Newfoundland, by threats of non-intercourse, into the alternative of pre-emption; and because such legislation is partial in prohibiting any interchange of message between existing Canadian companies and a company enjoying a monopoly in Newfoundland while permitting it to be a favored company with all the world; also, because such legislation is *ex post facto*, maintains no existing rights, and is calculated to affect injuriously our credit abroad.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 26.—In the House this morning, the Senate bill to reduce the rates of toll on the turnpikes about twenty-five per cent.; the House bill to allow clergymen of all religious denominations to visit the inmates of, and hold services in, public, penal, benevolent and reformatory institutions, subject to proper rules of the directors thereof, and the House bill to take from cities and villages the right to prohibit the sale of ale, native wine, beer and porter, were passed.

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted for submitting to the people next October, an amendment to the Judicial article of the Constitution.

In the Senate, this afternoon, a resolution was adopted for submitting an amendment to the Constitution as to where authority shall be given for levying a special tax on dogs. The Senate bill to allow new railroad companies to increase their capital stock to an amount sufficient to complete their roads was passed.

RHODE ISLAND.

Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, March 25.—The Republican State Convention met here this morning, but adjourned to meet at noon to organize.

PROVIDENCE, March 26—1 A. M.—The Republican State Convention is still in session, discussing contested claims to seats. No permanent organization has been effected. The prospect is good for an all-night session.

CHICAGO.

Meeting of White Lead Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A meeting of white lead manufacturers was held here to-day. Delegates were present from St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago. It was decided to advance the price of lead in oil to ten cents per pound.

Meeting of Turf Men.

The Southern and Western turf men's associations held a joint convention at the Palmer House to-day to hear the report of the Board of Appeals and of the committee appointed at Indianapolis to agree on a compromise in reference to State referees to settle disputes arising from violations of the rules of the National Association. The report was accepted, and the board immediately made the following appointments, which gave general satisfaction. They selected one from the men nominated by each State delegation: Kentucky, J. A. Scarlett; Michigan, S. S. Vaughan; Indiana, Silas Tam; Iowa, O. S. McNeil; Illinois, M. M. Morse; Ohio, R. C. Anderson.

Sectional feeling was ignored, the greatest harmony prevailed, and the general expression was: "We are a National Association now."

Railroad Freights

are unsettled and have a strong downward tendency. There are reductions officially announced, but shippers have no difficulty in obtaining rates much below the printed ones. To-day fourth class freight has been reduced to thirty cents to New York and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 25, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.338	28	77	N. W.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.348	38	55	Calm.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.320	35	70	S. E.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.331.
Mean Thermometer, 34.2.
Highest Thermometer, 42.
Lowest Thermometer, 25.

J. KABERNAGLE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle Atlantic, the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, generally clear and warmer weather, with east to south winds, and falling barometer.

The Ohio and Central Mississippi rivers will fall slowly.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER

The Ice Gorge—Precautions to Prevent Damage.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Specials from Renova, on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, state that the ice gorge extends from there fourteen miles below, but no danger is apprehended to that place, as the ice above is soft, while that below is heavy and rots on the bottom of the river.

At Lockhaven, about seven miles below Renova, an ice channel is being cut, in hopes to save damage to the town.

At Williamsport over 200 men were at work yesterday in cutting a channel sixty feet wide, and other measures are being taken to prevent damage by back water.

At Milton it is belived the river is forming a new channel.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Concerning Personal Clothing and House Ventilation.

The necessity for caution in donning Spring clothing will be very great this year. Coming out of a Winter, the severest that we have had for twenty years, the first impulse of young and old will be to throw off the garments that have done such constant service during the dreary months just have passed. Milliners and dress-makers have long ago completed arrangements for improving the appearance of their customers. They are so impatient, because of the obstinancy of the Winter, that when it finally relaxes its icy grip, they can hardly be blamed for doing everything in their power to cause a quick sale of the stock in hand. The clothiers will be influenced by similar motives. Like the milliners and dress-makers, they, too, have gone heavily into the work of preparation for a brisk Spring trade, and if they do not succeed in realizing handsome profits, it will not be through any lack of effort on their part. The weather throughout all of March will have money to spend for new outfits will be so strong, that it may result in endangering the lives of thousands of persons, unless they are well advised before hand. Those who have suffered and are still suffering from throat and lung affections will scarcely need to be told of the folly of throwing off heavy shoes, and flannel underclothing, after experiencing a few days of the oppressively warm weather which usually marks the beginning of Spring; for it may be presumed that they have learned wisdom. But the case is altogether different with those who have had the luck to preserve good health throughout. Unless they are forewarned, they may be expected to disincumber themselves of overcoats, heavy underclothing and heavy shoes as soon as they begin to feel in the least oppressed by the weight of them.

It is never wise to make changes of this character, no matter how moderate a Winter may have preceded a Spring. The body should be accustomed to the altered conditions by a gradual process. Numerous deaths occur every year from diseases contracted through a lack of prudence in the matter of clothing. This year, for the reasons which we have already mentioned, there is more need than ever to proceed gradually with the duty of conforming to the necessities of the seasons, and it is to be hoped that this truth may not be lost sight of. Of little less importance is the subject of house ventilation. According to the judgment of a great many otherwise well-informed persons, there is nothing so good for health in spring as "plenty of fine fresh air." As a consequence of this foolish belief, the windows are thrown up at the front and rear of the house. The "pleasant" current of air thus produced is particularly enjoyed by ladies, until they contract what they call their spring colds, and then the very opposite extreme is reached. The "airing" process ceases, and the house is kept so tightly closed that an ordinarily healthy person finds it difficult to breath in it. There are others who let the fires go out the first warm day that comes, and do not build them again until fairly driven to it by a continuance of "chilly evenings." The houses should be well aired, but the temperature should not be reduced so as to endanger health. The gradual process should be as strictly observed in reference to personal clothing. These two points may not come within the ordinary range of newspaper discussion, but as they affect the comfort and health of thousands, we cannot deem them unworthy of notice.—*N. Y. Times.*

Plucking Fowls for Market.

The *Poultry World* does not think that the best and most economical way to pluck fowls for market is by doing it without scalding. It prefers scalding, but says:—"If there are any who want to operate without the scalding process, let them do so, and when they are tired of it, let them try the following improved method: Dip the fowls in cold water, and let them drip. Then apply finely pulverised resin to the feathers, using a dredging box for convenience. Then scald in the usual way. The resin sticks the feathers together so that he pin-feathers come out with the others, saving much trouble. Apply about half a teacupful of resin to a fowl. Use the common crude article. It is cheap stuff, and its cost is made up ten times over by the labor saved." Half a teacupful of resin dredged on each fowl is enough. We fancy this will not "take," either with the farmer or his wife and daughters, or whoever has the preparing of the fowls. We prefer cold plucked poultry, and they usually bring two cents a pound more.

Beef Soup.

Crack the bone of a shin of beef, and put it on to boil in one quart of water to every pound of meat, and a large teaspoonful of salt to each quart of water. Let it boil two hours, and skim it well. Then add four turnips, pared and cut in quarters, four onions, pared and sliced, two carrots, scraped and cut in slices, one root of celery, cut in small pieces, and one bunch of sweet herbs, which should be washed and tied with a thread, as they are to be taken out when the soup is served. When the vegetables are tender, take out the meat, strain off the soup, and return it to the pot again, thicken it with a little flour mixed with water; then add some parsley, finely chopped, with more salt and pepper to the taste, and some dumplings, made of a teaspoonful of butter to two of flour, moistened with a little water or milk. Drop these dumplings into the boiling soup; let them boil five minutes, and serve them with soup in the tureen.

INDUSTRIAL.

FIFTY-SEVEN manufacturing establishments were erected in Louisville, Ky., last year.

ALL the lead blast furnaces in Joplin, Mo., are in full blast, with mineral crowding them.

THE Benwood furnace, located at Martin's Ferry, has a capacity of 11,200 tons per annum.

THE Phœnix Iron Company have made and are making quite a lot of Centennial iron, principally round iron.

PART coke and anthracite coal are used at the Lochiel and McCormick furnaces in Harrisburg. In the steel-works furnace one-fourth coke is used.

THE Ohio City Iron and Nail Works, Martin's Ferry, contains 10 puddling furnaces, 2 heating furnaces, and 37 nail machines. The weekly production is 1,600 kegs of nails.

THE operators in the disaffected districts of the Lehigh region are paying men at the rate of $5 per day to take the place of the engineers, firemen, and watchmen. A number of Hazleton boys are on duty.

A GENERAL strike of the journeymen in the boot and shoe trade in the East, it is said, will be ordered, in consequence of the intention of the manufacturers to lower their salaries. The manufacturers say they can get all the non-society men they want.

THE puddlers of the Blandon Iron Works are out on a strike against a reduction of one dollar a ton in their wages. The resolutions of non-union employes say they have amalgamated with the Union men, and will co-operate to "resist oppression," etc.

EWING & BOYD, of Cove Run Coke Works, Lemont Station, four miles from Uniontown, Fayette county, are shipping two cars of coke per day to Lancaster Furnace, West Va., also one car to

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116.

NEW ORLEANS is likely to remain without a Federal Judge until the next session of Congress.

THE extra session of the Louisiana Legislature is regarded by the press of New Orleans as likely to settle all outstanding troubles.

GEORGE ALFRED has been selected, apparently, to care for the honorable Governor of New York, and keep him properly before the country. What does George Alfred get?

THE political canvass in Connecticut is being vigorously prosecuted. Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, made an address in Bridgeport a few evenings since,—the great showman, P. T Barnum, acting as President of the meeting. The Republicans are confident of victory.

THE lecture of Hon. Carl Schurz to be delivered this evening in Library Hall, has been criticised as to its views of the educational issue, but commended, as a remarkably able and interesting lecture. As a thinker and orator, he holds high rank among the very ablest in the country.

THE Irish Home Rulers are making their voice heard in the British Parliament on the Peace Preservation act, which applies strongly to Ireland, whereas they claim that England should not only be included, but Ireland should be entirely excepted. Their arguments and protests, however, went for nothing, as the bill was passed to second reading by a strong majority.

AFFAIRS in Spain seem to be rapidly approaching the condition to which civil wars are so apt to tend,—that of vengefulness and assassination. General Cabrera not only determined to abandon the Carlist cause, but to take with him as many of his comrades as possible. Whereupon, having escaped, efforts were made to assassinate him. This is a sign of the end, in the war that is uselessly kept up.

THE Jay Gould clique are busy parceling out the business of passenger and freight carriage to California, to suit the new monopoly they have created. The rate of passage on steamers to California has been increased to $138, to correspond with the railroad rate. It is thought this will drive ting of a larger profit,—of which a certain per centage will go to the steamship account.

THE long continuance of life, in the case of Carruth, the Vineland editor, despite the presence of a bullet in his brain, is a remarkable circumstance. Other instances have occurred in which bullets have been lodged in the head or heart, and yet have not occasioned death. It is very possible that the brain is not lacerated by the bullet, and that the man may live for a long time. As it is, under the New Jersey laws, Landis cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree, owing to the time the wounded man has lived.

KING KALAKAUA was welcomed home by a large assemblage of his people, and with every manifestation of regard. He reached Honolulu on the 17th of February, and on the following Saturday, delivered an address to the people in the church, in which he briefly recounts the several stages of his journey, his experience and impressions, and his estimate of our country and people. He speaks in high terms of his treatment during his entire journey, and was evidently much plased with his experience. He urged his people, in closing, to prepare fully for the Centennial Exposition, that Hawaii may be favorably represented.

THE Democratic press show their hands already with reference to the Louisiana resolution adopted by the Senate. The policy is to misrepresent it, and represent the Senate as endorsing the Kellogg Government, and "military interference with legislative organization." The resolution reads, simply: "That the action of the President in protecting the Government in Louisiana, of which William P. Kellogg is Executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and enforcing the laws of the United States, is approved." It therefore means precisely what we stated yesterday, that the maintenance of peace is what is commended, not specifically the method by which this was done.

IN the struggle for the Chief Assessorship now going on in this city, we have just this to say: That the Judges of the Courts should, and doubtless do, feel themselves amenable to popular sentiment for the appointment to be made. The people are very much aroused on the subject, and demand that the appointee shall be a citizen of agreeable manners, courteous, obliging, and just to all. There are several gentlemen who are candidates for this position who meet this requirement, and out of this list the appointment should be made. There should be a very decided purpose not to violate the public will, and as this has been very unmistakably developed, there need be no misapprehension in regard to it.

THE Bellefonte *Republican* makes the following complimentary allusion to Hon. Henry M. Long, of this county. It is all the more valuable, coming from a paper published in a distant part of the State: "Among the leading Republican members of the Legislature, we are glad to name the Hon. Henry M. Long, the representative of the first district, Allegheny county. Mr. Long is an able member, an indefatigable worker, a representative man, a member of that body, among the few, of whom his constituents may well feel proud. When he returns home at the close of the session, his fellow citizens can truthfully say, "well done good and faithful servant." Mr. Long's name has been favorably mentioned as candidate for State Treasurer.

THE Philadelphia *Times* started out with praise for Andy Johnson, but evidently becomes sarcastic toward that worthy gentleman. It says: "He is vastly superior to Jackson in learning while fully his equal in ability, and he seems to have acquired without the effort that erudition which was Mr. Greeley's ambition, but never his attainment. His speech in the Senate on Monday was really a wonderful production, as full of law as one of Webster's arguments, and of learning as an oration of Charles Sumner. The former village apprentice was as cultured as a college professor and as classical as Macauley. Others had denounced Grant, but it was left for Johnson to call him a Cæsar; others had thundered defiance at the President, but Johnson was the first to answer him with the words Cato addressed to the ambassador of the subtle enslaver of the liberties of his country. The ex-President is apparently the most learned of all the grave and reverend Senators." Alas for Andy.

THOSE who take the greatest delight in the scandal revelations of the Beecher trial cannot but feel grateful that the evidence of Bessie Turner is ended. That young lady may be modest, and all else that a lady should be, but she had evidently prepared her nerves for a very plain narration of evidence that was anything but modest, even in the telling. Her manner during cross-examination proved her to be well up in the case, and she really sustained herself remarkably well. Yet her evidence was prurient, and indicated a depraved taste, as well as that she was not remarkably fortunate in her associations. The effect of her testimony is rather to disgust the public with the entire case, instead of proving much against Tilton.

THERE is some carping among the Eastern press that the Legislature should have appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the Reading Railroad—it being assumed that the matter should have been referred to the Courts. To us the course pursued seems entirely proper. The new Constitution prohibits railroads from engaging in mining and other operations, and the claim is that the Reading Railroad owns the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. If so, it forfeits its charter, and the Legislature is the body that must enforce the repeal of the charter. Hence its committee should ascertain the facts. If the railroad company, in contesting the repeal, should carry the subject into the Courts, that is its matter. But the course of the Legislature in investigating for itself is fully right, all the same.

BLUE BOOK REVELATIONS.

So much has been published in the papers relative to the effect of the publication, by our State Department, of the letters sent it by Mr. Schuyler, our *Charge d' Affaires* at St. Petersburg, relative to the operations of the Russians in Central Asia, that a more complete reference to the affair seems in order. The latest information is that these revelations have discredited General Kauffman with his government, and that he is now out of favor. Before this, it was reported that Prince Gortschakoff was highly displeased with Mr. Schuyler, and had demanded his recall. The truth probably is, that at the first the publication of Mr. Schuyler's letter caused considerable annoyance in Russia, and that later, he was either believed, or an affectation of belief was shown, and that the Government has thought it prudent, at the least, to disavow the several things complained of.

It seems that Mr. Schuyler, at the express invitation of the Russian Government, attended General Kauffman's expedition in its operations against the Khan of Khiva. His observations were faithfully and honestly reported to the State Department at home, and were not complimentary, either to the military or diplomatic skill of the commanding General, nor to the manner in which the Asiatics were treated by the invading army. There was more of violence than diplomacy, and more of rapacity than good Generalship. The operations of Kauffman pointed very distinctly to a purpose to make Khiva and Bokhara way points in a general march toward India. All this, and more was included in the dispatches sent. No one seems, however, to charge that there was any cause for complaint in what Mr. Schuyler wrote, as, despite the fact that he was, during this journey, in a sense the guest of the Russian Government, and therefore bound to treat it considerately and fairly, he was also an official of the United States, and expected to truthfully report what he saw and learned. But our State Department published the dispatches, thus ventilating the subject before all the Governments of the world. This was the especial grievance, and referred rather to the State Department than to Mr. Schuyler, Department had gone beyond this.

That the Russian Government should have been embarrassed is evident. England has long watched her with jealous eye, fearing that her several movements involved designs against the integrity of her Indian Empire. Fortunately, however, whatever suspicions had been indulged were either allayed, or their force broken by Russia selecting another and better route to India, and her practical abandonment of the line of the Oxus and of Khiva. Russia had discovered, before these revelations were made, that the true route to India is by way of Herat,—through Persia, and had secured the right of way for railway lines, by which she has a more speedy and certain route than that heretofore thought of. Hence, whatever inadvertences Kauffman had been guilty of, supposing that he was to make sure of the route by way of the Oxus, had been practically disavowed, by the selection of another route, and the abandonment of that of Kauffman. It is a very easy thing to seem displeased with a General who is serving in Central Asia,—and he may be none the worse for it. Hence the Russian Government may have determined that it was good policy not to show displeasure toward Schuyler, and to bedoud its General, as the readiest way out of a dilemma. In point of fact she meets with no substantial loss, and can afford the seeming concession to unfortunate revelations.

But out of this has grown another difficulty. Shall diplomatic dispatches be published? The impression is given—and justly, we think—that our State Department is culpably careless in its publications. A glance at the Blue Book will impress one that its diplomatic correspondence is, in part, of the most absurd and trashy character. General Clay's despatch, when in Russia, that the Emperor "addressed him in American," is really but a mild sample of the incongruities that abound. While there is some appearance of selection and editing in the irregularity in the numbers of the dispatches, and the stars that indicate that more or less matter is left out, yet the work is wretchedly done, and the publication is a disgrace, rather than an honor to the Department. This work is more carefully done in Europe. The custom in England is to publish just as much as will satisfy the House of Commons and the public, without offending foreign Governments or compromising the authors of the dispatches. The Austrians, in their "Red Book," reproduce the instructions sent out from the Foreign Office, but very little of what arrives back to the foreign Minister. The French, under the Empire, reproduced in their "Yellow Book" the instructions from the Foreign Minister to the chiefs of Embassies and Legations abroad, and nothing else. Prussia publishes no Blue Books; and when Prince Bismarck was once asked, in the Prussian Chamber, why he allowed his country to be distanced in this respect even by Austria, he replied that if he undertook the publication of diplomatic Blue Books he should be obliged to double the staff of diplomatic clerks in the Foreign Office; inasmuch as, besides copying genuine dispatches for the archives, it would be necessary to prepare false or garbled dispatches for the general reader.

If the disturbance shall result in a more careful use, on the part of the Department of State, of the dispatches it receives, we imagine the result will be gratifying. As it is, there is need of reform in the direction mentioned. Secretary Fish has managed we judge, to give occasion to Prince Gortschakoff to remember him. The Catacazy affair was not agreeable, and the publication of the Schuyler dispatches, however it may end, has occasioned some forcible Russian expletives, when the Foreign Minister was favored with a knowledge of the contents of our Blue Book.

"A Loss to the World."

Jeff. Davis thinks that John Mitchel's death is a loss to the world. The ex-Rebel President could hardly say less, for the late Confederacy had no more ardent supporter. The man who howled over what he called Irish slavery wished to perpetuate the bondage of the blacks, and even encourage warfare and murder in Africa for the sake of adding to the human chattels of the South. If Mitchel's decease is a loss to mankind, it is only in the way that a living example of inconsistency is no longer afforded.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PERSONAL.

THE widow and daughter of John Mitchel reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK celebrated his silver wedding in London on the 8th inst.

EX-GOV. WM. HALE, of New Hampshire, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

MR. ERNEST GUY and Mlle. Albini, according to *Harper's Bazar*, were privately married in London, in March, 1874.

MR. ULYSSES S. GRANT, JR., son of the President, who has been in London for several days, has left for Scotland to make a tour of that country.

IT is estimated by the Boston *Transcript* that Daniel Webster, during his public life, received over $1,000,000 in gifts from his friends and admirers.

THE *Voce della Verita* states that Count de Chambord has sent to the Pope, through the Princess Francesca Massini, a sum of 10,000 francs in gold, with a letter.

MRS. MARY COFFIN, of Nantucket, who died this winter at the age of 94, left children over 70 years old, grandchildren over 50, great-grandchildren over 32 years old, and several g. g. g. children.

THE funeral of the late Rev. Howell Powell took place in New York on Thursday. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Wm. C. Roberts, D. D., of Elizabeth, N. J., Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Wm. Roberts, of Bellevue, Pa.; Rev. Morgan A. Ellis, of Hyde Park, Pa., and Rev. David Harris, of Columbus, Ohio. The remains were inte red at Woodlawn cemetery.

THE wedding of Melville D. Landon (Eli Perkins) to Miss E. Louise Smith, of East Sixtieth street, New York, was celebrated in Grace Church Monday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Alonzo Potter, rector of Grace Church, officiated, accompanied by the Bishop of the diocese. Ex-Governor Dix, Geo. W. Carleton, Clark Bell, and a few other friends were present. The bride, a beautiful young lady, who is known and beloved in an extensive and fashionable circle, was dressed in traveling costume.

THE late John Tweddle, of Albany, left an estate of more than one million dollars. He left several legacies to local benevolent societies, among them the following: To St. Peter's Church, $5,000 toward the erection of the tower—other members of the family contributing sufficient to complete the tower, which is estimated to cost $15,000; to St. George's Society, $1,000; to St. Peter's Orphanage, $1,000; to Protestant Episcopal Missions, $1,000; to Home of the Friendless, $1,000; to Albany Hospital, $1,000.

MRS. BEECHER looks old enough to be the mother of the husband. I have seen women at eighty who looked younger. Her hair is thin and white, and patted down upon her temples. Her eyelids are drawn down at the outer corners, and so is her mouth, giving her the look of having "set her teeth" against something. Her face reminds one a little of Charlotte Cushman, though I can't see exactly why it should. She is a plain, good old Methodist-looking woman, as true as steel, you can see at a glance; but there is a faint suggestion of sharp, finger nails—two full hands—if her temper were aroused.

THE executors of the John Hopkins' estate have just handed in their first account to the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county. The total value of the estate, as appraised, is about $7,150,000. Of this the John Hopkins University has received $3,150,000, the John Hopkins Hospital upwards of $3,076,000, and the relatives and other devisees and legatees the balance, except $102,154.22 yet to be divided between the hospital and the university. The executors have, in compliance with the will, renounced the $227,000 of commissions fixed by law, and allowed them by the Orphans' Court. The total cost of settling up the estate has been less than three-quarters of one per cent. upon its value, which wise economy reflects great credit upon its executors.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN, whose death at West Chester we noted a few days since, was no ordinary man. In the days when it required great courage to oppose the slave aristocracy of the South, he, though elected as a Democrat, took up the cause of freedom and helped to rescue Kansas and Nebraska from the grip of the slave-driver. When the Southern leaders boasted that if eight million men chose to secede no power on earth could prevent it, John Hickman fired the Southern heart by saying, on the floor of the House, that eighteen millions of Northern men would bring them back. It required both brains and courage to take this stand. In later days he followed certain Liberal leaders into the camp of his early love, and did what he could to elect Horace Greeley to the Presidency.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DIMMICK, of Pennsylvania, says Good Friday continues a legal holiday under the act of 1868.

THE Governor of Michigan has approved the act repealing the law creating the office of county superintendent of schools.

COMMANDER LULL writes from Panama that the vicinity of the railroad offers the best location for an inter-ocean canal.

A JUSTICE'S JURY at Wilmar, Minnesota, couldn't agree, so they jumped out of the window and "lit out." They were arrested next morning for contempt of Court.

A MEETING was held in New York, on Wednesday, of the freight agents of the Eastern and Western lines, but no definite action in the matter of harmonizing traffics could be arrived at.

A ROCHESTER reporter has interviewed a dozen clergymen of that city on the question of the Bible in the public schools. The majority of them are opposed to the Bible in the schools. The majority must have been of one denomination.

THE Secretary of the Interior has written a letter to President Barnard, of Columbia College, asking him to recommend a suitable person connected with the School of Mines of that institution for the purpose of making the proposed geological survey of the Black Hills country.

THEY tell a good story in Brooklyn apropos of Mrs. Moulton's evidence. A gentleman in reading that lady's testimony that she covered Mr. Beecher with an afghan as he lay upon her sofa, thought just for curiosity he would consult the official record of the weather for that day and found it 85° in the shade.

THESE are the dimensions of the spring style of silk hat for gentlemen: Crown, six and five-eighths inches high; bell, one-sixteenth of an inch front and back, eight and one-eighth of an inch at side; while the brim measures two inches, and a fine open edge curl and graceful curve. Don't you see, now, that gentlemen are not nearly so particular as ladies about their clothes?

A SPELLING match between fifty boys, selected from the higher schools of the city, and fifty editors, reporters, proof-readers, and printers, selected from various newspapers, was held at Music Hall, Boston, Tuesday evening, before a large audience. The contest was spirited throughout, and finally narrowed down to one on each side, when a printer misspelled "conferrable," and the victory was given to the boys.

FIVE members of the senior class at Harvard intend forming a party to travel on foot through Ireland, England, France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy. They propose to start immediately after commencement and be gone a year. They will take passage over by steerage and return by cabin. By roughing it they hope to get a better insight into the customs and habits of the people whom they will meet, than by traveling in the customary way.

To those who think an editor's life one of ease and contentment, the following specimen letter is dedicated: "Mr. Editor I love to wright, & have often thought would the *Weekly Inter-Ocean* publish prose and poetry if sent two their office, & would you put in your next poiber the poetry of the beautifull Snow & if you pay wrighters for esses of prose, of poetry, & to print in the poipr Obligve A reader. *Please two rectify all mustakes.*" In the last line lies hidden all the sweetness.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

DISPATCHES from Jefferson City, Mo., say that whatever of excitement or interest was existing there regarding the missing seven per cent. bonds, has ceased, the opinion being general, particularly among those best informed, that the missing bonds were burned by one of the auditing committees years ago, but no record was made of those destroyed. The register in the State Auditor's office shows that these bonds have been redeemed and canceled, and it is definitely known that no coupons belonging to these bonds have been presented for payment.

THE *Phrenological Journal* is asked to diagnose a farmer who is so tender-hearted that he can hold on to an animal while it is getting its throat cut, but cannot perform the job himself. His wife can cut a windpipe like a man, but cries when she is spoken to harshly. The *Journal* remarks that the farmer wants more destructiveness and firmness, while his lady has large approbativeness and moderate self-esteem. Probably the best cure for the symptoms described would be to dress the wife in breeches and let the inferior animal take the other apparel.

THE Milwaukee *News*, having continued its misrepresentations concerning ex-Senator Carpenter since his removal from the Senate, that gentleman has addressed the editor a characteristic letter in which he says: "I had hoped after I was out of the Senate you would stop misrepresenting me by original statement or copied falsehood. I am not so unreasonable as to expect you to stop short, for that might subject you to apoplexy; but if you could taper off so gradually as not to produce a shock to your nervous system I should be very much pleased."

A PHYSICIAN in Medford, Mass., last week recommended a lady who was threatened with a felon, to saturate a cloth with carbolic acid and bind her finger in it. She did as directed, and when she looked at her finger the next morning it was black and dead. It is said that the physician, a man nearing middle age, who has practised for several years in Medford, could only say that he had made a mistake. The aid of other medical men was sought and every thing was done, but all to no purpose, and she was obliged to have the finger amputated below the second joint. This loss is particularly trying, as she has been considered a fine musician. The husband threatens the physician with prosecution.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Method Pursued by the American Revivalists in England.

The cable telegraph brings accounts from day to day of the results of the labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in England. The *Saturday Review* says that they "are no doubt sincere, and have an honest faith in the efficiency of their exercises, and they are, of course, entitled to practise them wherever they can get a chance," and also gives the following account of their proceedings and the effects:

"It must be acknowledged that Messrs. Moody and Sankey's entertainment possesses genuine attractions for a particular class. There are times when people get tired of the plain wholesome fare that is served day by day throughout the year, and crave for something new and strange to tickle their palates; and in the same way there is also sometimes a disposition to exchange the monotony of reasonable religion for the fierce excitements of stimulants. 'Ef I pays for strong doctrine,' says one of the characters in a story by Mrs. Stowe, 'why I want to hev good strong doctrine. Ef I pays for hell-fire, I want to hev hell-fire and hev it hot too. I don't want none of your prophesyin' smooth things. Why, look at Dr. Stern; his folks has the very hair took off their heads, 'most every Sunday.' And a similar desire for at least an occasional debauch of strong doctrine is by no means uncommon in our own country. There can be no doubt that Mr. Moody supplies the stimulant at its full strength, and accompanied by adjuncts which makes its singularly effective. He and his colleague are certainly not ordinary preachers. They have, as one of their admirers express it, 'broken the neck of Old Formality.' Mr. Moody delivers a highly dramatic address, with grotesque alternations from comic tragic, and an intensity of manner which in some of its touches is said to remind one of Robson. He appeals to his hearers to choose on the instant between hell and heaven, and pictures the eternal fate as hanging on the balance. Mr. Sankey, as the bills say, 'sings the Gospel,' but not in the old hum-drum hymn-book way. His melodies are of a striking and romantic turn, with startling changes from lower to higher notes, now sinking so low as scarcely to be heard, and then breaking out into a great peal of sound. The audience also join in the choruses; and what with the heat, the squeezing, the singing, and the sort of nervous excitement which is produced by excited oratory touching on questions which naturally affect the most tender and sensitive elements of our nature, a considerable part of the company is soon worked up into a condition which is certainly not that of strict mental sobriety. Then it is that Mr. Moody redoubles his broadsides, calling upon everybody there who feels troubled, to come forward and declare themselves. Here and there one rises, and others are tempted to follow.

"It can readily be understood that exercises of this kind have a strong fascination for ignorant and repulsive persons. No attempt is made at reasoning or reflection. There is not the slightest trace of educated thought or spiritual elevation in any of Mr. Moody's speeches, and it is evident that he often does not understand the texts he professes to expound. But then they are not addressed to the intelligence. The methods employed are distinctly sensational, and are intended to produce only a high degree of emotional excitement. This sort of excitement can be produced naturally and directly by such means as intoxication of another kind is produced by strong doses of alcohol or sal volatile. 'The only stimulant,' Mr. Moody is in the habit of saying, 'that I require is the Bible,' and there can be no doubt that he makes free use of it in this sense. The result is a form of hysteria which can be brought on by a skilful operator almost at pleasure when he has to deal with patients of a particular type. The startling appeals, the stirring music, the sympathetic contagion of the multitude, and the feverishness which comes with a heavy accumulation of tainted breath, all combine to affect the nervous system in a violent manner, and to predispose weak persons to hysterical agitation. Everybody of course is not equally subject to these influences, but in any large gathering there is sure to be a certain proportion who may be expected to succumb to them. It need hardly be pointed out that the frame of mind which is cultivated by such methods is the very opposite of the reverent awe in which the gravest of all questions ought to be approached."

RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

A Singular Story of a Temporary Return to Life.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Friday, 19th inst., tells this marvellous tale: "We have an event to chronicle that would scarcely be believed were it it not authoritatively vouched for by competent witnesses—parties whose testimony cannot well be disputed or set aside. A young man in the town of Vassalboro, in this county, was suffering in the last stages of consumption, the disease which had insidiously and stealthily brought him to the verge of the grave. For several weeks he had been entirely prostrate and unable to speak, even to articulate a syllable. He became so oppressed for breath that his attendants were compelled to raise the windows in his room, put out the fire and resort to every means to obtain fresh air. One day last week (Thursday, we understand,) the young man died. Friendly hands prepared the poor, emaciated body for the burial; but just as the attending friends were arranging the remains for the casket there appeared unmistakable evidences of returning life, in what had seemed to them an inanimate mass of clay. The ear of an attendant was bent down to the side of the 'dead man,' and it was discovered that the heart had begun again its slow and measured palpitations, the pulse throbbed, and the young man rose from the death shrouds, opened his mouth and spoke in clear and distinct words to those who stood appalled in the death chamber. There was no huskiness in his voice; he appeared lively and active; said he felt not the slightest pain, but, to use his own language, "I feel just as well as I ever did." At his request the neighbors were all called in, who crowded the house for hours, declaring that the recovery of the man was equal to any miracle recorded in the Scriptures. He told this startled assemblage of his friends and neighbors that, as he died, all things seemed dark, but only for an instant; his eyes suddenly opened to a new world, the real Heaven which had been so many times his thoughts and had given him so much comfort in his last weeks of pain and sorrow. He stood upon an eminence which overlooked a vast and beautiful plain; a magnificent plain stretched further than his mortal vision could penetrate, and he described it in language which, to his mortal auditors, seemed extravagant in the extreme. But the revivified life of the young man was not to continue long. Before night he again resigned himself to death. The body was kept a reasonable length of time, and buried on Sunday last, the funeral being largely attended. We have written out the particulars of this remarkable event substantially as we have heard them, allowing our intelligent readers the privilege of drawing their own inferences."

A Proposed Tax on Offers of Marriage.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is surprising that among the many schemes for increasing the revenue in the least irksome method to the community, the imposition of stamp duties on offers of marriage has never been seriously considered. There can be little doubt that such an impost would not only be cheerfully paid, but would bring in a considerable sum annually to the Exchequer. It would, moreover, do more than anything else to put an end to those 'breach of promise cases' which give rise to so much unseemly mirth and desecrate some of the noblest feelings of our imperfect nature. If it were rendered illegal to make a proposal or accept one except by a stamped document it would be impossible for the most heartless trifler to get out of his or her engagement on the ground of 'no serious intention.' This plan would, besides, throw a spirit of earnestness into social intercourse which is sadly required. Unstamped professions of admiration or affection would be looked upon not only as hollow flirtation, but as attempts to defraud the revenue, subjecting the gay deceiver to a penalty, part of which would go to the informer."

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Mrs. Swisshelm's Views of Kissing.

We can all see the impropriety of verbal declarations of passion in such cases, and how much more unsafe any act bearing such interpretation! Wherever men and women meet in friendly or business relations, one or both must be constantly mindful of the difference and dangers of the sex—must guard look, words and actions, and in no moment of overwrought sympathy can the stern barriers of decorum be safely broken down. Before kissing Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Moulton should have waited until he had taken that powder, until it had done its work, and the undertaker had the body ready for burial. Only in his coffin is it safe for even "a section of the Day of Judgment," in the shape of a woman, to kiss any one man in a thousand. There seems to be no room for doubt that she is, or was, a perfectly upright woman; but her childish act shows the atmosphere in which these men have been living—shows the unconscious steps by which they passed from virtue to vice—and ought to awaken all lovers of virtue to a more careful guard of her outside deferences. Chastity is not the natural condition of the race, but the very opposite, and it can only be secured by ages of culture and constant vigilance. It is a something to be acquired and maintained through grace and watchfulness; and those who open doors through which the enemy enters and causes the fall of others, are responsible for their negligence and mistaken confidence.—JANE GRAY SWISSHELM, *in Chicago Tribune.*

Brutal Murder in Boston.

On Monday night the body of Mrs. Mary Bingham, a widow of 30, was found in the cellar of her mother's house, in East Boston, with the marks of brutal murder upon it. The face was fearfully bruised; there were cuts upon the head, and marks of strangulation on the neck; the mouth was filled with gravel, packed so solidly that it had to be removed with a knife, and a large stone was lodged in the windpipe. The walls were spattered with blood, as if a desperate struggle had taken place. It appears that when Mrs. Bingham was last seen alive she went to answer the door-bell, and in all probability she then admitted her murderer to the house. A villainous looking man had gained admittance to the cellar of a neighboring house on the pretext of examining the water pipes, and it is supposed that he was the murderer, and that Mrs. Bingham accompanied him to the cellar to light his way. She had money on her person, and this, as well as four rings upon her fingers, were taken by the murderer.

P. S.—The murderer of Mrs. Bingham, at South Boston, has been tracked to Gloucester via Salem. At the latter place he sold the two rings he robbed from the murdered woman's fingers.

Mansfield Again in Court.

In the suit of Josephine Mansfield against Lucy D. Fisk, executrix, in which a verdict of $25,700 was obtained on two promissory notes given by James Fisk, Jr., to Miss Mansfield, a motion for a new trial was argued Wednesday before Judge Van Brunt, holding Special Term of the Supreme Court. The ground of the motion was newly discovered evidence. It was said that it could be shown on a retrial that the money derived from the sale of stocks, for which the note of $15,000 was given, was applied by Fisk to the purchase of Miss Mansfield's house in Twenty-third street. Judge Van Brunt took the papers, reserving his decision.

"CONTRABAND WHISKY" is quoted r egularly in the New York papers. It sells five and six cents per gallon below the stuff upon which taxes are paid.

PROSPCTUS.

1786. — 1875

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, March 26, 1875.

The agreeable weather of yesterday inspired unusual activity in general business, which extended, to some degree, to the banks. There was a better line of deposits yesterday than for some days previously, and the demand for loans was in excess of the past. Our banks, however, are pursuing a cautious policy, inspired to it by the rumors that are set afloat from time to time. We are really in that uncertain and ticklish condition when business men are ready to *be frightened by any report, however absurd*, and at such times there is never a a lack of disagreeable rumors. The need of the time is confidence, and could our banks agree on some method whereby this would be imparted, they would do a good thing for themselves and the business public as well. A concert of action in the way of granting, and even in inviting applications for loans, to be used in putting in active motion some kinds of business, would contribute very much to the restoration of business activity. It is worthy of being considered and tried.

This being Good Friday, which is a legal holiday, banks in this State will be closed.

—Our statistics printed this morning (March 26) show that the entire production of wheat in the United States in the three years of 1871, 1872, and 1873 aggregated 761,194,000 bushels. The statistics of exports show that the total exports of wheat and wheat flour in the three fiscal years ending with June 30, 1874, were an aggregate of 171,164,365 bushels, being 23 per cent. of the total amount produced. It is therefore shown that the aggregate amount of wheat consumed and used for seed in the United States is at least 77 per cent. of the total production. If it be assumed that the amount of wheat consumed and used for seed out of the crop of 285,000,000 bushels raised in 1874 will be the same as the average of the three years named, there would only leave a total of 65,500,000 bushels for export out of the crop of 1874, a large part of which has already gone.

—There seems to be very little hope of a revival of profits, or even of much activity, in the iron trade. The *Iron Age* is of opinion that business generally is about to experience a healthy revival, but it does not see much to warrant the belief that the iron trade will share in any marked degree in the immediate benefits of it. It says: "An advance in the price of pig iron great enough to appreciably benefit makers would probably lead to the blowing in of furnaces enough to over-supply the market, and force prices down again to, or below, the cost of production."

—The silver mining excitement at New Imryport, Mass., increases, and Friday (19th) was considered the greatest mining day since the silver discovery in that section. Large sales of land have been made, in all covering full $100,000. The heaviest purchasers were from New York. There are many strangers there—parties who bring their own mineralogists and experts—and still larger sales are pending. The discovery of a new vein, rivaling the Chipman lode, creates much excitement.

—A conference of the Presidents of the three trunk lines—the Erie, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads—was held on Monday at New York, and remained in secret session for over five hours. The New York reporters say Col. Scott was reticent on the subject of the meeting, especially in relation to any change of passenger rates, which question occupied the attention of the meeting for some time.

—The fact that the Bank of England did not advance its rate of discount last week, as was confidently expected in New York that it would, is now interpreted as showing that the bank believes that the derangements in our foreign exchange market are temporary, and that there is no danger of gold being sent in important amount from London to New York.

—The following ticket for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was selected: Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, Alex. J. Derbyshire, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry M. Phillips, John Scott, Pittsburgh.

—The United States Supreme Court has, with some hesitation, affirmed the view of the Internal Revenue Bureau with reference to the dividend tax for the last five months of 1870. This is expected to bring into the Treasury about $3,000,000.

—A committee of the Missouri Senate report that $1,918,000 of Missouri 7s, received at the Treasury in exchange for other bonds, but not cancelled, have been surreptitiously put in circulation.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1875.

Money advanced to 6@7 during the afternoon, but closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 5 to 7. Sterling was lower at 481@481¼ for sixty days and 485@485½ for sight. The customs receipts were $803,000. Gold opened at 115¾, fell off to 115¼, and closed at 116. Gold loans were made flat to 1 per cent. for carrying, and 1-64 and ⅛ for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $143,000. The clearings were $57,000,000. The exports of specie to Havana were $436,000. Government and railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet, except Tennessees, which were lower.

The activity and excitement in Wall street to-day eclipsed anything previously witnessed since the opening of the Spring campaign. The great feature of the day was Stock Exchange speculation, 436,000 shares having changed hands, the largest business for any one day this year. The advance in prices ranged from ½ to 5¾ per cent., and was most marked in Union Pacific, which rose from 55¾ to 59¾ amid great excitement and activity. During the afternoon Union Pacific reacted from 59½ to 57¼, but finally closed at 58. Pacific Mail was another prominent feature, and advanced from 44½ to 44¾, but afterwards dropped to 43¾, closing at 43¾. Erie was next in importance, and rose from 28 to 31¼, with a subsequent reaction to 30¾, and a final rally to 30¾. It was reported that large amounts of Erie were on the way from the other side, having been bought for American account. Northwest advanced from 45¾ to 46¾, and closed at 45½. Western Union ranged from 76½ to 77, and was strong. Lake Shore advanced from 73¾ to 74¾, Rock Island from 105¾ to 106¼, St. Paul from 36 to 36¾, and Ohios from 27¾ to 27¾.

The market closed unsettled. There was considerable realizing to-day on account of the Stock Exchange being closed to-morrow. Some of the reaction was due to a reduction of freight rates on lines leading east from Chicago.

Among the sales were 145,000 shares Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 33,000 Northwest, 7,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Paul, 92,000 Erie, 10,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Ohios, and 95,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 121; 5-20s of '62, 117¾; do of '64, 118¼; do of '65, 119¾; do do new 5s '65, 119¾; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 120¼; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 113; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 91; Tennessee, old, 41; do new, 63; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 32; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 5.

Stocks.—Canton, 48¾; Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Quicksilver, 32; Adams Express, 103¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 87; American Merchants' Union Express, 53; United States Express, 80; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 45½; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 123; Michigan Central, 91¾; Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, common, 45¾; do preferred, 66; Rock Island, 105; New Jersey Central, 112¼; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 56¾; Toledo & Wabash, 13; do preferred, 16¾; Fort Wayne, 120; Illinois Central, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 27½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 62½; Hurlburt & Quincy, 110¾; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 55¾; Illinois Central, 102½; Union Pacific, 57¾; Central Pacific, 98¾; Union, 97; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 23.

LONDON, March 25—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £117,000 during the week. Consols for money, 92⅞@93; account, 93@93⅛; 5-20's of '65, 107⅝; do of '67, 107⅜; 10-40's, 103; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 25; do, preferred, 38.

PARIS, March 25.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 16,485,000 francs during the week. Rentes 64f. 50c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, March 25, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise, while it is perhaps about all we can expect under existing circumstances, is considerably behind what it usually is at this particular time. It is noticeable that buyers observe the same caution as last season, purchasing only to meet immediate wants. But this has more advantages than one; while it places the whole business on a sound basis, it insures a continued demand, as there are no stocks of note in any part of the country outside of the hands of the importers. It is evident that those persons who predicted that the spring trade would open with a rush have been badly disappointed. Business in the future, as in the past year and a half, will be conducted on a conservative basis.

APPLES—The supply continues in excess of the demand and prices are weak but unchanged; $2@3 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT—Scarce at $5 ₱ bu.

BEANS—There is a steady demand, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; mediums at $1.80@2.00, a jobbing way, and navies, $2@2.10, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market presents no new features, excepting, perhaps, that there is a little better feeling as regards the finer grades, the supply of which is not more than sufficient to meet the demand; common and medium is in heavy supply and very dull. Quotable at 25@28 for prime to choice rolls; 18@20 for medium to good, and 12@15 for common. A New York report under date of 24th, reports that market as follows: Receipts for the week, 12,612 pkgs; do last week, 27,667 pkgs; do same week last year, 4,464 pkgs; exports to Europe past week, 884 pkgs. Compared with last week's low figures the quotations show a further decline; but it is agreeable to state that the downward tide of quotations seems to be checked, while cheap rates have brought out considerable trade. The weather has been cold and favorable up to this date, and, in addition to an improved local call, there has been some speculative movement induced by the pressure to sell. Unfortunately sales of this sort do not take stock out of the mar ket; still the animation produced thereby has had a wholesome effect by giving some sort of decision to quotations. We are seeking one State butter down to a shipping point, but we learn that a large portion of the 800 firkins taken this week was of that grade, obtained at 2'c, with a view to favoring the buyer. We also learn that some fine long lines remain to come forward. Though saving prices can not be expected, it is thought that all of the choice can be placed at figures fully equivalent to paesent ones before we reach new year stock. The bulk of the stock now offering is too good for general shipment and not good enough to call a good class of consumption. There is not much Western here; it is generally marked down. Now and then a fancy-packed lot will bring a trifle above our outside rate.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at the recent advances, which is fully and generally established. We quote Wells' "Dispatch" factory sales as follows: No 2 common, $3.00; No. 3 Hurl, $3.25; No 4, $3.75; No 5, $4.25; No 6, $4.50; No 7, $4.75; No 8, $5.00; fancy, $5.50; Steamboat Brooms, do, $4.25@5; Wisps, plain, $1.90@2; Wisps, fancy, $1.75@2.25; Toy Brooms, $1.50@1.75.

CHEESE—Our market continues quiet and devoid of a single new feature worthy of notice; there is a fair jobbing trade at former prices: Ohio factory 13½ to 17 cts. New York do., 17 to 17½. The New York *Tribune* of the 24th reports that market as follows: Receipts for the week, 7,382 bxs; do last week, 13,681 do; same week last year, 2,460 do. Exports past week, 17,723 bxs; do last week, 14,321 do; same week last year, 1,770 do. Market closed at 11@11¾. Liverpool cable, 70s; London do, 74s. There has been a liberal export business since our last, and the week opens with an active demand at about the same outlet. It was thought that a start similar to that which has taken place would add something to prices, but sellers are generally holding about as before. There is, however, this feature that benefits *the market: shippers are taking a good many but half hard cheese*, or were *never anything else*. They have latterly found a range for State at 12@13c, or Ohio flat, and Western reserve at 13@14c. It is probable that in order to move some store-worn stock sellers have made a shade of concession in fine. Infine way we hear 16c, and in another case 15c for fancy State.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in fair request at 7½@8½c for fair to choice; Peaches, 9@9½ for halves; Blackberries, 10@11.

EGGS—The receipts continue light for this season of the year, and with a light supply and steady demand, prices are fully maintained; fresh, 27@28.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair local *trade, but prices remain unchanged*. Spring wheat flour is at 4.75@5.00 for low grades; $5.25@5.50 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.25@5.50 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GRAIN—Corn—The receipts continue light and is better than it was last month, is far from being active, and considerably behind what it usually is at this particular time. The consumptive demand is dull and weak, with indications of a further shrinkage in prices; the stock in first hands is more than double as compared with what it was at the corresponding time last year. Sugars are also off-ish, while Molasses and Syrups are firm at full prices.

SUGARS.

Crushed.....11¾	Standard B..10¼
Granulated.....11¾	Ex C Standard 10¾
Powdered.....11¾	Demarara.....9¾@10¼
Cut Loaf.....12¼	Porto Rico.....8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar..8¾@ 9¼	

SYRUPS.

Sugar house....35@40	Sugar Drips....27@35
Maryland.....45	Golden Syrup...50@55
Silver Drips....60	Extra Golden..65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good.....20 @21	
Rio Prime.....22 @23	
Rio Fancy.....24 @25	
Roasted Rio, in ib packages.....28	
Roasted Java, in ib packages.....40	
Roasted Java loose.....38@ 5	

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb....7 @7¾	Patna ₱ lb.....7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb..8@8¾	

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico.....50@55	New Orleans ..73@75
Demarara.....50@55	

GRAIN—There has been a much firmer feeling in the grain markets, caused mainly by the advices from the West, particularly Chicago, and while there has been no quotable advance in prices, yet some of the indications are that there will soon be one. The market for Wheat is firmer in tone but unchanged; $1.13@1.16 for Pennsylvania red, and $1.20@1.20 for amber and white. Millers contend that there will have to be an improvement in the product before they will pay any higher prices. Freight rates for Wheat. The demand for Oats is only fair, and with the new crop in farmers' hands prices are weak; mixed 43½@44, and white 46@46½. It is said that taking the cost in Chicago into consideration, they should be 2@3 cts. lower. Corn is considerably firmer with an upward tendency; quotable at 72@73 for white and mixed, shelled, free, and 70@72 for yellow. Ear Corn 70@75. Rye quiet and nominal at $1.10@1.12.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market for baled continues quiet and unchanged; prairie, $17 to $18; timothy, $20 to $23. Loose, from country wagon, $20@30. Oat Straw, $10@15. Wheat Straw, $12@15.

ONIONS—$2@4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at $1, large, ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady jobbing demand for the leading grades, but there has been no quotable change in prices for several days. Following are the jobbing rates:

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb.....12¾	Land-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb.....14¾
Shoulders, Ex S. C. ..10¾	Do., half barrels, ..15¾
Plain Hams, S. C. ..12¾	Dried Beef, Extra Summer use in tierces Do.,in ½ bbls.....
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old.... 15	Do.,in ½ bbls.....
Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, ₱ doz....$7.00	Do., ₱ lb cuddies... 17¾
Bacon Shoulders..12¼	Do., ₱ lb cuddies... 17¾
Short Rib Sides.....12¾	Do., ₱ lb pails..... 18
Clear Sides.....12¾	Do., ₱ lb do..... 17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl...$21.50	Do., ₱ lb do..... 17¾
Moore's Land Oil..... 105	Ham Sausage..... 10
PEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush	
SEEDS—Clover seed quotable at $7@7.25, and Timothy at $2.50@2.85.	
RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2¾@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ¼c ₱ lb.	
SWEET CORN—50@55c ₱ lb.	
TALLOW—Quiet and unchanged at 7¼ to 7¾ for country, and 8¾ for prime city rendered.	

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, March 25, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱ lb	18@ 25	Oil, Anise	$1.50@1.60
2d select..	50@ 55	Bergam.....	2.50
1st select..	60@ 65	Cassia	2.00@2.20
Acid, Citric.	1.35@1.45	Castor	1.90@2.00
Oxalic.....	22@ 24	Lemon	3.00@3.10
Tartaric....	45@ 50	Linseed....	80@ 85
Alcohol	2.20@2.40	Neatsfoot.	90@1.00
Alum, cape.	3@ 3½	Olive, com.	1.50@1.75
A. Bark.....	40@ 47	"	Qts 2.25@2.50
Socot.....	75@	"	Pts 2.75@3.00
Alkali.....	4¼@ 4½	Origanum	70@1.20
Amm., Aq.	8@ 12	Pennyroyl	2.50
Carb	22@ 25	Peppermint	6.50
Arnica, Flor	30@ 35	Sassafras..	90@1.00
Assafœtida	30@ 40	Wintergr'n	5.75
Balm, Copaib.	90@1.05	Vitriol, blue	27@ 35
Canada....	75@ 80	Vitriol, white	30
Bay Rum....	2.75@3.50	Pot, Bi Carb	30
Bls, Sub car	2.90@3.15	Bi Chrom	35
Brimstone..	2.10@2.40	Bromide....	70@ 80
Blue Mass..	90	Chlorate...	34@ 40
Vitriol	12@ 13	Iodid.....	3.75@4.00
Brax, ref'd	15½@ 16	Prussiate	2.30@2.50
Brim., Roll.	4@ 5½	Root, Gent.	12
Flor, sulp.	4½@ 5	Gin. E. I.	18
Buchu	18@ 25	Ipecac P..	35
Calomel Am	1.75@1.90	Ipecac P..	1.85
Camphor ref	35@ 38	Jalap P..	85
Canwood...	5@ 9	Rhubarb..	1.00@1.50
Chamo. Ger		Sarsaparilla	1.00@1.50
Rom	36	Sarsaparilla	50
Chloral Hyd	2.50	Sar. Mex.	28
Chlorof'm..	1.15@1.25	Senega....	1.70
Cincho. Pale	70@ 80	Spigelia	45
Red.....	1.20@1.30	Val. Eng.	28
Yellow....	20@ 40	" Am.	25
Cochineal	70@ 85	Saffron Am.	60@1.00
Copperas	2@ 3	Sal. Ammon	14@ 16
Cream Tar..	48@ 50	Epsom....	3@ 5
Cubebs	15@ 20	Glauber ..	2¾@ 4
Dovers Pd'd	2.00@2.10	Rochelle..	30
Epsom Salts	3@ 4	Soda Ash..	2@ 3½
Ether, Nit.	45@ 48	Seed, Can'y	14½@ 15@
Sulp.....	70@ 75	Cardam..	1.80@2.00
Ex. Log'wd	11@11½	Hemp	7¾@ 8
Liqu. Cal.	48@ 45	Mustard..	8@ 10
" Ital		Scotch Alex	17@ 22
Fustic.....	2@ 4	E. I.....	17@ 22
Glycer. Pure	20@ 30	Tinnev	28
Bowers'		Shellac....	35@ 50
Indigo, Man	1.00@1.20	Soap, Castile	12½@ 15
S.F.	1.10@1.25	White	18@ 20
Iodine.....	5.50@6.00	Soda Ash..	4@ 5
Iodoform....	85@	Bi Carb..	5½@ 6½
Juniper Ber	7@ 9	Strych. Cry.	1.60@2.80
Logwood	2½@ 3½	Vials.....	2.35@2.55 oz
Madder.....	12@ 17	Sugar Lead.	24@ 28
Magnes, Cal	80@1.00	Turpen. spts	40@ 50 gal
Carb.	30@ 35	Vanilla	6.50@8.00
Manna, Fla.	75	Copal	1.25@2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	5.70@6.00 oz	Damar	1.50@1.80 gal
Mus. Nat..	1.05 oz	Japan....	1.30@1.40 gal
Opium	9.50 lb	Venet. Red	2½@ 4½ lb
Powd.....	12.70 lb	Whiting....	1½@ 2½ lb

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The wants of manufacturers are not urgent at the moment, and buyers, as a rule, are not disposed to go beyond the limits of pressing requirements in their purchases, unless where some considerable advantage as to prices or terms is available. Holders are seemingly quite ready to meet the calls of their customers at about late quotations, but not generally willing to make important concessions as to values on really desirable lots, especially in view of the buoyancy in gold and the favorable English reports from the public sales, which were commenced a week ago. Hence business has been on a "restricted scale, especially so in Domestic Fleece. Domestic Pulled has been in rather more favor. California wool has been most freely dealt in, but at irregular and easier figures. Foreign Carpet stock has continued in request. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 40,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 46@48c, the latter for XXX, small lots; 6,200 lb unwashed stock, part at 46c; 530 pks. Domestic Pulled at 25@50c; 43,500 lb scoured at 65@76c; 6,000 lb Combing and Delaine, part at 67c; 12,500 lb Black at 37½@77½c; 5,000 lb Black Pulled, part at 42½c; 16,000 lb Texas at 23@34c; 200 bales and 2,000 lb Oregon, part at 40c; 16,000 lb Sorts, 50 bales Montana, and 5 bales Persian on private terms; 12,500 lb California Spring at 26½@34c; 80 bales and 169,000 lb California Fall at 16½@25c; 250 bales Australian, (unnamed) on private terms, quoted at 49½@52c, and 8,000 lb Domestic Nolls within the range of 45@48c ₱ lb.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The offerings of timothy continue very large, and the market dull and weak. The demand was limited and buyers were reluctant about purchasing, except at shaded figures. Prime was held at about former figures, but common was very weak. Sales were made at $2.05@2.25 for common to fair, $2.30@2.35 for prime and $2.45 for choice. Clover dull at $6.40@8.45 for prime medium, Hungarian was steady at $1.60@1.70. There was a fair demand and prices were steady at about $1.25 for prime in lots, but some small sales were made by dealers at a shade above this figure; common sold at $1.18@1.20.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton quiet at 16⅜@ 17c; futures closed firm; sales of 50,700 bales; March 16 9-16@16 19-32c; April 16¾c; May 17 1-32@17 1-16c; June 17⅝@17 13-32c; July 17 21-32@17 11-16c; August 17 13-16@17¾c; September 17⅝@17 13-32c; October 16 13-16@16 27-32c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, March 25, 1875.
PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday.....	72 cars	58 cars	21 cars.
Monday.....	49 "	10 "	5 "
Tuesday.....	19 "	10 "	28 "
Wednesday.....	64 "	15 "	22 "
Thursday.....	15 "	21 "	12 "
Total.....	219 "	142 "	88 "
Same time last week	254 "	81 "	96 "

CATTLE.

Receipts during past twenty-four hours 15 cars, making 219 cars for the week against 254 cars during the corresponding time last week; sales since date of our last report 681 head, making 1,312 for the week against 1,488 same time last week. Included in the sales this week were 41 cars to go to Philadelphia, 16 cars to New York, 4 cars to Baltimore, 8 cars to country dealers and 12 cars to local butchers; the purchases for Philadelphia were but little over one-half, as compared with those of the corresponding time last week; for New York and Baltimore they were about the same.

The market as noted in our report of yesterday, was strong, and a slight advance was in many instances realized for the better grades; but trade was slow as buyers generally, particularly those from Philadelphia, bought sparingly and reluctantly, claiming that cattle were too dear here for their markets, that they afforded little or no margin for profit, and that if it was not for keeping up their coming up in price, they would buy none at all. Nearly all the eastern buyers have their regular customers in the eastern cities, who they must keep in cattle all the year round, and this explains why they continue to come here week after week and buy, while alleging at the same time that they are losing no money. In other words, they must take the bad as well as the good, as they would lose their trade if they were to draw out for a time. The supply this week has been unusually light as the run of through stock was large; buyers soon discovered that the receipts were small, hence there was no effort to bear down the market as they did during Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and it would have been well on Wednesday of last week, as sellers realized the situation that the supply was small and that they would have no difficulty in obtaining full prices. It is worthy of notice that fat cattle have ruled very steady for several weeks and operators generally are impressed with the belief that they will continue to hold their own during the next sixty days; stock cattle are rather dull just now but there are not many of this kind coming forward, and there is not much doubt down to a shipping point, but we learn that a large portion of the 800 firkins taken this week was of that grade, obtained at 2'c, with a view to favoring the buyer. We also learn that some fine long lines remain to come forward. Though saving prices can not be expected, it is thought that all of the choice can be placed at figures fully equivalent to paesent ones before we reach new year stock. The bulk of the stock now offering is too good for general shipment and not good enough to call a good class of consumption. There is not much Western here; it is generally marked down. Now and then a fancy-packed lot will bring a trifle above our outside rate.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	7.00@7.25
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	6.25@6.50
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	5.25@5.75
Cows and Bulls	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle, as ₱ quality	3.50@4.50

REPORTED SALES.

Head.	Av Weight.	Quality.	Price
21	1,050	Extra	$ 00
21	853	Stockers	4 70
14	1,286	Prime	6 25
25	1,090	Good	5 75
31	1,210	Good	6 25
19	1,049	Good	5 50
17	910	Stockers	4 75
42	943	Stockers	4 75
33	1,122	Medium	5 00
19	1,240	Prime	6 45
19	1,050	Prime	5 75
18	1,330	Good	6 20
33	1,334	Prime	7 00
36	1,065	Medium	5 10
15	1,118	Good	6 00
2	1,160	Prime	6 30
13	1,213	Good	6 12
4	1,770	Fat	6 00
7	1,945	Good	6 40
14	1,230	Good	6 40
17	1,257	Good	6 40
2	2,048	Extra Bulls	6 00
1	1,180	Medium	5 87
15	1,440	Good	6 70
6	1,548	Good fat	6 50
13	1,703	Medium fat	5 50
16	1,170	Good	5 87
12	1,300	Good	6 50
13	973	Good	6 40
43	1,362	Extra	7 00
18	1,107	Prime	6 00

HOGS.

The receipts continue to keep up pretty well, showing, as will be seen, an excess of 61 cars as compared with the same time last week, and 81 cars while the market is dull and fully fifty cents per cwt lower on common stock, prime heavy hogs, such as are wanted, are firm, and drovers are not holding their own, although the demand, even for this grade, has been curtailed by the extreme prices ruling; that cattle were too dear here for their markets, that they afforded little or no margin for profit, and that if it was not for keeping up their coming up in price, they would buy none at all. Nearly all the eastern buyers have their regular customers in the eastern cities, who they must keep in cattle all the year round, and this explains why they continue to come here week after week and buy, while alleging at the same time that they are losing no money. In other words, they must take the bad as well as the good, as they would lose their trade if they were to draw out for a time. The supply this week has been unusually light as the run of through stock was large; buyers soon discovered that the receipts were small, hence there was no effort to bear down the market as they did during Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and it would have been well on Wednesday of last week, as sellers realized the situation that the supply was small and that they would have no difficulty in obtaining full prices. It is worthy of notice that fat cattle have ruled very steady for several weeks and operators generally are impressed with the belief that they will continue to hold their own during the next sixty days; stock cattle are rather dull just now but there are not many of this kind coming forward, and there is not much doubt down to a shipping point, but we learn that a large portion of the 800 firkins taken this week was of that grade, obtained at 2'c, with a view to favoring the buyer. We also learn that some fine long lines remain to come forward. Though saving prices can not be expected, it is thought that all of the choice can be placed at figures fully equivalent to paesent ones before we reach new year stock. The bulk of the stock now offering is too good for general shipment and not good enough to call a good class of consumption. There is not much Western here; it is generally marked down. Now and then a fancy-packed lot will bring a trifle above our outside rate.

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The market as noted in our report of yesterday, was strong, and a slight advance was in many instances realized for the better grades; but trade was slow as buyers generally, particularly those from Philadelphia, bought sparingly and reluctantly, claiming that cattle were too dear here for their markets, that they afforded little or no margin for profit, and that if it was not for keeping up their coming up in price, they would buy none at all. Nearly all the eastern buyers have their regular customers in the eastern cities, who they must keep in cattle all the year round, and this explains why they continue to come here week after week and buy, while alleging at the same time that they are losing no money. In other words, they must take the bad as well as the good, as they would lose their trade if they were to draw out for a time. The supply this week has been unusually light as the run of through stock was large; buyers soon discovered that the receipts were small, hence there was no effort to bear down the market as they did during Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and it would have been well on Wednesday of last week, as sellers realized the situation that the supply was small and that they would have no difficulty in obtaining full prices. It is worthy of notice that fat cattle have ruled very steady for several weeks and operators generally are impressed with the belief that they will continue to hold their own during the next sixty days; stock cattle are rather dull just now but there are not many of this kind coming forward, and there is not much doubt down to a shipping point, but we learn that a large portion of the 800 firkins taken this week was of that grade, obtained at 2'c, with a view to favoring the buyer. We also learn that some fine long lines remain to come forward. Though saving prices can not be expected, it is thought that all of the choice can be placed at figures fully equivalent to paesent ones before we reach new year stock. The bulk of the stock now offering is too good for general shipment and not good enough to call a good class of consumption. There is not much Western here; it is generally marked down. Now and then a fancy-packed lot will bring a trifle above our outside rate.

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HOME NEWS.

Death of an Estimable Lady.

An event which has been anticipated for some time—the death of Mrs. Henrietta Horsfal, an estimable English lady—occurred on Wednesday evening, at the family residence in this city. The deceased, who was in the fiftieth year of her age, had only been in this country for a few years, but in this city, where she made her home, she was held in highest esteem by all who enjoyed her acquaintance. She was a widow, and had two worthy sons, John and Charles, the former being engaged in the composing room of the GAZETTE, and the latter holding a position in a prominent business house in New York. Two married sisters also resided in the city for several years, and other relatives are settled here. The deceased was a member of an old English family of the highest respectability. Her husband died in England some time ago, and after his death she emigrated to America with her children. She was a lady of fine social and intellectual culture, and was alike esteemed for her excellencies of mind and heart. For some time past she has been a sufferer, but her affliction was borne without murmuring, and in sickness as in health she exemplified the graces of a consistent Christian character. The news of her demise will cause sincere sadness wherever the family is known. The funeral will take place this afternoon at two o'clock from the family residence to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

DAN RICE.

The Great Showman to Start Out Again.

Yesterday Dan Rice was in the city on business connected with his petition in bankruptcy. It is probable that as none of his creditors appeared at the meeting called by Register Woodruff, of Erie, a few days ago, he will seek to be released from his debts, but this is not known to a certainty. The great showman has concluded not to forsake his favorite occupation, and has already made arrangements to start out in the show business from Cincinnati in April. He has already purchased a half interest in Robinson's combination, and he will make such addition to this as will place him before the public again as the owner of one of the best traveling show in the country. It is said the money to back the entire business will be furnished by his wife.

A SUMMER TOPIC.

What we are to do for Ice—The Dealers Preparing for the Warm Weather—A Little Disagreement—What the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company Proposes.

There are some people who have an abiding confidence that we will yet have a little warm weather this year, and that hot drinks will give way to cooler beverages. These trustful people are the ice men, who have been busily at work the past week arranging for the summer's prospective trade. The chief difficulty seems to have been with reference to the prices and on this point there has been a little difference of opinion between the Ice Dealers' Protective Association and the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, which is not for membership with the association. The "unpleasantness" was all underneath the surface for awhile, but within the past few days has been brought to public notice by assertions that the Chautauqua company was endeavoring to prevent a fixed schedule of prices being agreed upon, and wanted to keep up the prices. As the matter had thus become of some interest, a representative of this journal took occasion to make a few inquiries of Mr. Hersperger, the manager of the company. This gentleman, when his attention was called to a paragraph which laid the blame on his company said: "Oh, that's the way they have been talking ever since we commenced business."

"Well is there any ground for it," queried the reporter.

"None at all. We have simply refused to go into the association as we don't believe in combinations in this business. We emphatically deny, we are attempting to keep up the prices, or even tried to induce other dealers, to keep them up. We simply attend to our own business, and believe in a fair field and no favors fight. We don't believe in trying to fix a false standard, but believe that the trade regulates itself. If ice is scarce it will be dear; if it is abundant it will be cheap, and we are simply and not our company is chiefly anxious for a 'combination' in prices. We don't care anything about it."

"You would like to get a good price though, I suppose?"

"Certainly; we want to get just what the ice is worth, and we will furnish ice this season as low as any dealer can put it on the market,—we don't care how low that is. We believe in competition and are prepared for it. No combination or association can run us out. We have an ample capital, and have supplied ourselves with every facility for conducting the trade at the least expense. We bring our ice from Lake Chautauqua, and it will stand the test for solidity and purity against anything that can be brought here. We have been in the business for four seasons, and our customers will endorse the superior quality of our ice. The best evidence of the excellence of the Chautauqua ice is that our trade is increasing every season."

"Are all the other ice men in this Protective Association?"

"I believe all but one dealer are in it. And that shows who want to raise prices. They are afraid of fair competition. That's what we want. They say we tried to keep dealers out of the association, which is not true. We never meddled with them at all, but paid strict attention to our own business, and that's where our success comes from. We give the best ice, and at as low prices as the article can possibly be furnished for in the city, and we predict now, as we have done before, no matter how the association tries to fix the rates. We will not be undersold, and will not be brow-beaten into a combination which tries to destroy all fair competition in the trade."

"Then, as I understand it," said the reporter rising to go, "you want a fair field and an open fight and don't care for anybody."

"Precisely so. We can handle more ice than any other dealer. We have the best article and we will not be undersold. So we go into the season of '75 ready to win."

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The jury in the case of John Cashmore vs. James Young, returned a verdict for plaintiff in $237. This was an action to recover damages for alleged assault. The defendant was marching in an Orangeman's processson on Center avenue in 1874, when it is alleged, he, with others, attacked the plaintiff who was driving a street car, and badly beat him. The defendant pleaded guilty of simple assault and battery in the Quarter Sessions Court and was fined some forty dollars.

A. Kaltenhausen vs. the Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association; an action to recover moneys paid. Verdict for plaintiff for $196.86.

A charter of incorporation was given the Independent Order of the Brothers and Sisters of Moses.

Hannas, Wood & Co. vs. Charles Neef. Verdict for plaintiff for $122 74. This was an action on a book account.

Wm. A. Edelburn for use vs. Theodore Tobias; action to recover on a note. Jury out.

Robert Long vs. the Pittsburgh Ornamental Glass Co., previously reported. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

In the case of John P. Heisel vs. Valentine Trapp, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff for sixty dollars.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. S. Brown & Bro. to George McFerron *et al.*, C. Coleman and Chas. Geyer were appointed appraisers.

In the voluntary assignment of S. Williams to A. McFarland, account of assignee was presented and ordered to be filed and published.

To-day being Good Friday, this Court will not be in session until Saturday.

Common Pleas Court, No. 2.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick, sitting in Banc.)

Cluley vs. Phillips is still on trial, counsel being engaged in addressing the jury.

Benjamin H. Laud vs. Thos. J. Hunter; action for alleged breach of contract, reported yesterday. Still on trial.

In Huckestine vs. Young, the jury found for plaintiff for $3,000.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

The case of D. P. Hatch indicted for false pretenses, on oath of Kafe vs. Close, was *nolprossed*.

Thomas and Mary Vick, indicted for keeping a bawdy and disorderly house, on oath of Kate Warren, was acquitted, and the prosecutrix was directed to pay the costs.

Martin Myers, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John Moore, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Thomas McCoy, indicted for larceny from the person and for receiving stolen goods, on oath of John A. Baker, was found guilty on the first count, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Timothy McNamara and R. E. Conner, indicted for receiving stolen goods, on oath of William F. Ross, were convicted.

Thomas O'Brien and Evan Edward having plead guilty to larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Charles McGovern, were sentenced each to the Work house for six months.

Patrick Freegan was acquitted of larceny, charged by ——— Wilson.

John Smith was acquitted of larceny, charged by Samuel Myers.

Patrick Holloran was convicted of simple assault, the prosecutor being P. Foley.

In the case of Thomas Lynch indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, the defendant was convicted.

Balsey Schaffer is on trial for the larceny of pig metal from the shops of the Fort Wayne Railroad.

In the case of Joseph Renke, convicted of seduction, fornication and bastardy a few days ago, a motion was made on the part of the defendant for a new trial on the grounds, as is alleged, the prosecutrix does not possess a good character, and that the evidence in the case was insufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D. for catalogue. 7THS

Rising Sun Butter Biscuit are of superior quality. Ask your grocer for them.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

A Large Batch of Ordinances Presented—Clearing the Tables of Unfinished Business—A Proposed Official "Spell"—The New Water Works Bonds to be Issued.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Ackley, Callery, Davis, Heagy, Huckestein, Hax, Hartman, Knox, Kreiling, McRoberts, Phillips, Reed, Smith, Slack, Walton, Voegtly, and President J. C. Patterson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. ACKLEY, petition from W. W. Duncan for permission to erect a frame stable on Grant avenue. Referred.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading and paving Howard street. Referred.

Mr. SLACK, petition from James Reed for refunding of taxes. Referred.

Also, petition and ordinance from Miller & Co., to erect a frame carpenter shop on Slope alley. Referred.

Mr. HEAGY, petition for opening of Frazier street. Referred.

Also, ordinance allowing Mr. Reiter to erect a frame stable on Windsor street. Referred.

Also, ordinance allowing John Dean to erect a frame stable on Joint alley. Referred.

Mr. KNOX, petition for the grading of an alley in the Sixth ward. Referred.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ACKLEY, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the report of that committee. They submitted several ordinances, which were referred back to be printed. Report received.

The following printed ordinances accompanied the report:

Ordinance for a main sewer on Hanover street and McClure avenue. Read and laid over.

Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Samson street, from Creighton alley to Middle alley. Passed.

Ordinance for lateral sewer on Creighton alley, from Samson to Jackson streets. Passed.

Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Chapel alley, from Grant avenue to Rope alley. Passed.

Ordinance for a lateral sewer on First alley east of Monterey street, from Jackson to Ledlie street. Passed.

Ordinance for grading and paving of Tate alley, from James to Esplanade streets. Passed.

Ordinance repealing an ordinance for opening of Kerr street and quashing the report of viewers on the same. Passed.

Ordinance for opening of Kerr street, from Preble avenue to P. F. W. & C. Railroad. Passed.

Resolution instructing the Mayor to file a bond of indemnity of the city in the matter of the opening of Chapel alley. Passed.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN, from the Survey Committee, presented the report of that committee. Report received.

The committee submitted the following printed ordinances:

Ordinance relating to plans of property in the city of Allegheny, and defining the duty of the City Engineer relating to the regulation of lots. Passed.

Ordinance for opening of Pasture Lane, from Black Lane to Reserve line. Passed.

Also, plan for opening of Vista street. Confirmed.

Report of viewers on opening of Beaver avenue. Ordered to be filed in the Engineer's office.

Mr. SMITH called up a resolution providing for the discipline of tramps and furnishing of quarters and subsistence. Laid over.

Mr. VOEGTLY presented a remonstrance against the proposed opening and improving of the extension of Beaver avenue, and also asking that the ordinance for its improvement be repealed. Referred.

Mr. HARTMAN, a petition for repairing of Schoenberger's lane. Referred.

Mr. KNOX called up the ordinance relative to the election of the city official newspapers. Passed in C. C.

Mr. ACKLEY moved to non-concur and refer the ordinance back to the committee.

Mr. HARTMAN moved to amend the ordinance so as to elect two English papers.

After some discussion, the question being called on the motion of Mr. Hartman, the result was—yeas 9, nays 8. Therefore the amendment was adopted.

The ordinance as amended was then referred back to the committee to be printed on its second reading.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WM. P. PRICE.....President.
R. DILWORTH.....Clerk.

Present—Messrs. Bedell, Brown, Barton, Biber, Born, Cochran, Chiverton, Golden, Hopf, Johnson, Kredel, Lautner, McGuire, Nesmith, Reimelsnyder, Sholes, Schmitt, Thomson, Wilson, Wachob, and President Price.

Absent—Messrs. Cooke, Drum, Erwin, Gerber, Eschwend, Moul, Pentecost, Stone and Weyer.

Mr. PRICE being absent at eight o'clock, Mr. Johnson was called to preside, but the former soon entered and took the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following papers were then presented and referred to the appropriate committees unless otherwise noted.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. SHOLES, petition of S. C. Grier & Co., for the removal of stables on Grant avenue, and for permission to erect the same on the opposite side of the street. Referred.

Mr. KREDEL, petition of Burkley Bro's. for permission to erect a frame stable on rear of lot No. 102, Perry street. Referred.

Mr. McGUIRE, petition for the removal of a fire plug on Washington street. Referred.

Mr. SCHMITT, petition and ordinance for the grading and paving of Hamilton street, Troy Hill. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. LAUTNER, remonstrance against the grading and paving of Hamilton street. Referred to the same Committee.

Mr. BIBER, resolution for steps from Howard to East streets. Referred.

Mr. GOLDEN, petition for a dump boat for night soilers, to be placed on the Ohio river at the lower end of the city. Referred to the Health Committee.

Mr. BURTON, petition and ordinance granting E. F. Lighton & Co. permission to erect a frame building on Preble avenue, Ninth ward. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Also, petition and ordinance granting C. C. Doyle the right to erect a frame office corner of River avenue and Sandusky street. Referred to the Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. GOLDEN, resolution for the extension of water main on Charles street, Tenth ward. Referred.

AN OFFICIAL "SPEEL."

Also, a resolution providing for a spelling match between the City Councils and the Board of School Controllers, the Councils to appoint twenty members and the School Controllers to appoint twenty, and the match to take place on April 10th, 1875.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to make the time April 1st, (all fools-day.) Laughter.

Mr. GOLDEN objected to the amendment.

Mr. Johnston's amendment was passed, and the resolution as amended was adopted, —not reached in C. C.

Mr. BURTON from the committee on wooden buildings reported adversely on passage of a resolution for the removal of a frame paint shop corner of Hemlock and Federal street.

An ordinance was presented granting Jacob Pfordt the right to erect a frame meat shop on James street, and the committee asked that it be referred back for printing. Report received and adopted.

Mr. LAUTNER from the committee on street railroads reported that they had carefully considered the petition of the Pleasant Valley Railway Company asking for the privilege of laying a track on North Diamond street, to Union avenue, thence along Union avenue to connect with the present track at South Diamond street. The committee also had before them a large remonstrance signed by property holders interested and they report adverse to granting the railway company the privilege asked for.

The following unfinished business was then disposed of: Resolution relative to the revising of the city code and printing one thousand copies thereof; in C. C. March 11th, laid over; C. March 25th, laid over. Mr. Lautner moved to take up the ordinance allowing the the Board of Poor Directors to exchange certain real estate at Claremont with the West Penn R. R. Company. Passed.

Business from Select Council was then taken up. The finance refunding overpaid taxes to five parties—amounting in all to about $70, was passed—the action of S. C. being thus concurred in. Ordinance for the issue of water bonds for the improvement of Troy Hill Reservoir; S. C., March 11. Passed. C. C. March 25, concurred. Report of Committee on Water received and filed. Resolution for refunding of overpaid taxes to several parties to the aggregate amount of $69. S. C. passed, C. C. concurred. Ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Buchanan street, from Allegheny water basin to German Catholic Orphan Asylum lot. S. C. passed, C. C. concurred. Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Gerst alley. S. C. passed, C. C. concurred.

Report of Committee on Surveys. Received and filed.

Mr. COCHRAN offered an ordinance for the opening of Preble avenue, from Stanton avenue to Strawberry Lane. Referred.

The plan for the improvement of Grant alley was called up. Laid over.

Several viewers reports were also called up and approved.

Mr. KREDEL, an ordinance granting Burke & Bro. the right to erect a frame stable in the Third ward. Referred.

Adjourned.

The Immense Discounts made by A. J. Nutting, the C. O. D. Clothier, in the sacrificing sale of clothing now going on at Nos. 42 and 44 Sixth street, affords a rare chance to the people of this city to supply their wants at about one-half the usual prices. The business closes Saturday evening, March 27th. Gentlemen can now buy good business coats for $3, $4, $5 and upwards. All of which are worth more than twice their price.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A Young Man Charged With Embezzlement—He is Committed to Jail—He Writes His Uncle in Ohio to Come to Pittsburgh—The Conversation Between the Two Parties—A Hearing on Saturday.

A case of more than ordinary interest will come up for trial before Alderman Black to-morrow, in which Philip Loveridge, who was formerly a conductor on the Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty street car line, is the defendant. The story of his troubles is about as follows: About five weeks ago he was out of employment, being a brick layer by trade, and desiring to do something to make expenses and pay his board until there would be a demand for labor in his line of business, he went to President Barton of the car line and asked him if he could not furnish him something to do. He was first answered in the negative, and on leaving the office he turned around to Mr. Barton and said: "Can't you give me a situation as driver, if nothing else?" Mr. B. seeing that the young man was, to all appearances, industrious and desirous of doing something, told him to call the next day and he would see what he could do for him. In the meantime, he wrote out a short certificate of recommendation to which he obtained the signatures of three of our most prominent business men, which he carried with him to the office of the President the next day. Seeing that others were not afraid to speak in the highest terms of him who was seeking employment, Mr. B. at once put him in charge of one of the cars as conductor, and after explaining everything to him in regard to the "bell punch" he went to work. Time wore on, and everyone with whom he associated knew him only to become a warm friend, and he succeeded so well that it was said among the officials of the road that he was one of their best conductors.

One week ago, however, a "female detective" got on board of his car as it was coming in from Oakland, and developments followed which took the young conductor by surprise. It appears that the woman left the car when it came into the city, had made an information against the young man charging him with embezzlement. Accompanying the information was the alleged, that at a certain point on Fifth avenue fourteen persons had got on board the car, and that the conductor had only punched thirteen tickets with the company's bell punch, and that the fourteenth had been ear marked by an extra "sounder" carried for that purpose and the proceeds of the ticket salted down for the benefit of his conductorship. One of the city detectives was immediately put upon the car to watch the movements of the young man, and seeing nothing wrong and thinking to take him by surprise, he waited until the car had reached the end of its route on Market street, when the following took place: The detective putting his arm through the conductor's, said, "young man, I want you for a short time."

Conductor.—What for?

Detective.—O! you know.

Cond.—No I don't. I do not understand what you mean.

Det.—O that is mighty thin. Where is that extra bell punch which you have, and which you used a little while ago.

Cond.—What punch. I do not know what you are talking about.

Det.—Well come in the office and we will see what you have.

On going into the office the young man was thoroughly searched, but only one "punch" was to be found on his person. Even his boots were taken from his feet, but nothing of a suspicious character was discovered about him. The receiver at the end of the line was next interviewed, and his accounts were ascertained to be correct. His pocketbook and tickets were then examined, and they were all right; so the detective said he thought there must be a mistake somewhere, and released the young prisoner, as there was an information at the Alderman's which must be disposed of. The conductor was accordingly taken before the Magistrate, where he had a partial hearing, the only witness for testifying against him being the strange female to him, having her face closely veiled. Having no counsel, he was committed to jail to await a further hearing. On finding himself behind the bars, he immediately wrote a letter to his uncle in Ohio, with whom he had lived for eight years, to come to this city and get him out, as he claimed to be innocent of the charge made against him. The letter having reached his uncle on Wednesday, he left immediately for Pittsburgh, and arrived here yesterday morning. Being an entire stranger in the city, he looked up a certain piano dealer, with whom he was acquainted, and the twain made their way to the county prison. On going in, the old gentleman asked Deputy Warden Gang to see his nephew and on being conducted into the prison he could see him through his cell door through the wire screen. Here the following conversation took place:

Nephew—Uncle I presume you hardly expected to find me here?

Uncle—No, and I am very sorry to see it.

N.—Well, I am innocent of the charge against me.

U.—I have no doubt of that, my boy, or I should never have come all this distance to see you or help you.

N—Uncle, I have already had a partial hearing and the only witness that appeared against me was a woman so closely veiled that I could not see who she was. At the hearing, and just before my commitment I would confess that I had pocketed the fare of which I had been charged and tell the conductor that I had pocketed the fare of which I had been charged and tell him to call the next day and he would see what he could do for him. In the meantime, he wrote out a short certificate of recommendation to which he obtained the signatures of three of our most prominent business men, which he carried with him to the office of the President the next day. Seeing that others were not afraid to speak in the highest terms of him who was seeking employment, Mr. B. at once put him in charge of one of the cars as conductor, and after explaining everything to him in regard to the "bell punch" he went to work. Time wore on, and everyone with whom he associated knew him only to become a warm friend, and he succeeded so well that it was said among the officials of the road that he was one of their best conductors.

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N.—Well, I am innocent of the charge against me.

U.—I have no doubt of that, my boy, or I should never have come all this distance to see you or help you.

N—Uncle, I have already had a partial hearing and the only witness that appeared against me was a woman so closely veiled that I could not see who she was. At the hearing, and just before my commitment I would confess that I had pocketed the fare of which I had been charged and tell for professional services in examining drawings and scheme of pumping engines, submitted by D. C. Cregier. Mr. Lowry recommended that this bill be paid because Mr. Smith had rendered the services, because the claim is getting a little aged and because if it is not soon paid the gentleman might kick up a fuss, and if he does he might tell some interesting stories he knows about certain parties, which have not yet found the light of day. In connection with this bill Mr. Lowry related the following incident. When the question of the adoption of a second pair of pumping engines was before the Water Commission, Mr. Cregier submitted a plan for an engine he wished to have selected, the Lowry engine having been chosen for the first pair and the contract awarded. The Commission decided to send John Ross to New York to have the plan examined by competent engineers, and also to dispatch Lowry to New York to watch Ross. Cregier was in Pittsburgh at the time. When Ross learned that Lowry was going along, he declined to go on the day which had been fixed. Lowry departed, however, and after stopping at Philadelphia to examine an engine he went on to New York, and arrived there in due time. Among the first acquaintances he met was Cregier who asked him if he had seen Ross.

"No," answered Lowry.

"Why," said Cregier, "he arrived in the city this morning."

Going to the hotel in company with Cregier, and Ross' name on the register, and in a few minutes Ross appeared in *propria persona*. The latter appeared very much surprised to see Cregier and shook hands with him as though they had been strangers to each other for several days, when, Mr. Lowry says, the truth of the matter was that they had both traveled together all the way from Pittsburgh to New York. This was proved by the conversation which followed, during which Ross offered Cregier a cigar. The latter declined and exposed the game by saying, "No, thank you, I have not smoked the cigar you gave me yesterday." The result of the examination of the plans and drawings of Creiger's engine was its condemnation by E. W. Smith.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

But three more performances and the engagement of Mrs. Kate Fisher closes. Last night, in addition to *Mazeppa*, she appeared as *Dick Turpin*, the name being indicative of the character of the role.

Next week Ada Gray comes.

Germania Orchestra.

This organization gave the eighth of its proposed series of twelve afternoon concerts yesterday, under most favorable auspices. The weather was such as to invite people to go abroad, a circumstance which ensured them a better audience than usual. It is encouraging to see the gradual growth of the attendance at these performances, which, considering the fine music they possess, are the best which have ever been offered by a local instrumental organization. The Germania Orchestra is not equal to Thomas' Orchestra, but if Pittsburgh could be induced to support one of the two, or even this association, it would be laying the foundation for something better at no distant day. It should be borne in mind also, that Pittsburgh, nor even New York, could not alone support a Thomas Orchestra, a fact which is compiled to by Thomas during one-half of the year. So, at the present time, it may be said the Germania is, perhaps, as good an Orchestra as Pittsburgh deserves, and when it becomes entitled to more than one will not then be long afterwards in making its appearance. The Germania should be encouraged. The programme yesterday was not quite up to the standard even of the Germania, being musically but two meritorious compositions on the bill, the "Prometheus" and "Semiramide" overtures. The first was particularly lacking in smoothness and delicate shading. The trouble with the Germania is that it is too "brassy," too much on the fauxbronade. One of the greatest obstacles to the success of a new orchestra is the natural tendency of the brass to "blow its best," instead of endeavoring to hold in a little—a tendency which throws the most arduous duties upon the leader, but which sometimes does not, perhaps in a case of this kind cannot receive the attention it deserves. It is gratifying to note that the future will be devoted to the classics, and to the interests of the country, for it is a question beyond cavil that our common school system particularly is susceptible of much improvement, and as the common schools are the bags upon which our Free Institutions rely and stand, it should not be beneath the notice nor unworthy the thoughtful consideration of men as great as Mr. Schurz. He deserves a good house to-night and we trust that he will get it.

Tripoli Varieties.

Fred. Aims' long experience in the amusement business has taught him just what the public demands for its entertainment in the variety line, and his tact and ability enable him to select just such artists as satisfy that demand. The bill to-night is a good one.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MLLE. ESTELLE bit out the half of a gentleman's cheek in Paris the other day, mistaking him for another man.

MISS CUSHMAN is quite ill, at St. Louis, and has been obliged to postpone a promised reading.

MRS. GOODWYN, a daughter of Robert Tyler, formerly of Bristol, is to give readings in Newtown and Doylestown next month.

BARTLEY T. CAMPBELL, we understand, is engaged on a drama to be entitled "The Ideal Home," in which the scenes depicted in Bessie Turner's evidence will be prominently brought out. The whole will be hundreds of the lord of the mansion, up stairs and down stairs, from bed to bed, in his night clothes, &c., will be faithfully given.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

IN BUYING A

PIANO OR ORGAN.

Having contracted for a large Spring stock of Pianos and Organs to arrive during April, we are compelled to reduce at once our present stock of Instruments. Wishing to close out all our stock within the next two weeks, we have decided to offer *still greater inducements* to the public to buy now than we have ever before. The reductions we have made from card rates on all our Pianos and Organs are almost fabulous, and exceed anything ever done in the history of the Piano trade in this city. By buying *now* you can save quite a handsome sum, enough to pay for several quarter lessons for your wife or daughter, and to buy quite a Library of good music besides. Pianos and Organs are of the most trustworthy and popular brands, and we fully warrant every one we sell—and a point for purchasers to remember is that our house is the oldest and best established in the city, and that a warranty from us is fully worth the dollars for. Easy monthly payments taken. A large lot of good second-hand Pianos and Organs on hand, from $25 upwards. MELLOR & HORNE,

53 Fifth avenue.

Items of Information for the Ladies—Where You Can Find Popular Goods at Popular Prices—New Goods for Spring Wear.

The lady who is true to herself and true to her purse will often pause and consider as to how she may expend her allowance of funds to the best advantage in the effort to obtain the most durable goods at the fairest figures. To all such we have to say that no lady can profitably pass by, in her shopping promenade, the Dress Goods House of Messrs. Moorhead & Carstein, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where is a superb assortment of fashionable, durable and cheap dress goods. This house receives new goods daily, and makes a specialty of handling the better qualities of all goods in their line, and at present invite attention to their stock of Fancy and Colored Silks, as also Plaid, Check and Striped Silks in great variety. In Dress Goods many rare and genuine novelties are to be found on their counters, such as Plaid Debege, Wool Plaids and Camels' Hair Goods of every grade and popular in style. American Chintzes in beautiful patterns, figures and colors, for twelve and a half cents. French and American Cambrics in handsome designs, Foulard finish and Prints in new patterns, colors and figures. Lace Curtains, new and handsome. Muslins, Cassimeres, &c., as good and cheaper than anywhere else in the city. Call and examine goods, corner Fourth avenue and Market street.

BREVITIES.

....The Centennial tea party is not far off.

....The "odore" Tilton has raised is shocking.

....The April vacation of one week in the city schools commences next Monday.

....Owen Corbly, an inmate of Claremont Hospital, died of small-pox on Wednesday night.

....A spelling match is now mooted between Allegheny Councilmen and School Controllers, to take place on April 1st.

....There is no probability of a strike on the part of the window glass blowers, who are satisfied with the measurement of their work and with their wages.

....The party who has found a bunch of keys since the 25th of March can make five dollars by returning them to Dr. Gale French, at No. 238 Penn avenue.

....The millinery and furnishing store of E. G. Evans, at New Brighton, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of three hundred dollars worth of goods.

....The management of the St. Charles Hotel was changed yesterday morning, Mr. Harry Shirls retiring from the business to move to his farm in Washington county.

....Weiler Bros. of the Brunswick billiard hall, on Fifth avenue, yesterday paid another fine of twenty-five dollars and costs for running their establishment on Sunday by entertainment.

....Two Leechburg merchants were in the city yesterday looking after Dilly, Hoffman & Co., the "curlique" swindlers. The L. M.'s didn't get satisfaction nor recover their money.

....At a reading contest among the pupils of the High school of the Third ward, Allegheny, on Wednesday afternoon, copies of Bryant's poems were awarded to Miss Hattie Kerr and Miss Mittie Hemphill.

....Webster Avenue Commission met yesterday afternoon and awarded the contract for curbing and paving to Messrs. Hastings & O'Neill, at seventy cents for curbing and one dollar and fifty-two cents for grading.

....A shaft in one of the old engines of the Allegheny water works was broken on Wednesday afternoon, and measures have been taken by Superintendent Richmond to have another of wrought iron put in its place.

....Courts will not be in session to-day, except the Common Pleas Court No. 2, in which Judges White and Kirkpatrick will hear cases which are on trial, preparatory to getting ready for taking up the argument list on Monday.

....A literary contest took place between the Union and Washington Literary Societies of Washington and Jefferson College on Wednesday evening. Mr. G. W. Pilsbury, of Allegheny city, carried off the honor on select oration.

....A literary, musical and spelling entertainment will be given by the Mutual Literary Society in the Lecture room of the First United Presbyterian Church, Sandusky, Rev. D. B. Wilson, pastor, this evening for the benefit of the Sabbath school.

....H. D. Gamble, Esq., Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court, was engaged yesterday in taking testimony for the defense in the case of W. G. Hilliard and Marshall Sayre, of this city, for alleged infringement on the former's method of making moulds for pipe.

....The *Penn Monthly*, for March, contains an able article upon "National Education." Other interesting papers are "The Election of Police Magistrates," "The Relative Morals of Country and City," "Biography," "The Glacial Epoch," "Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea," &c.

....Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Wiggins, the former a colored woman, and both of Sebastopol, were arrested yesterday, the first city, charged with the murder of Alice Martin of Bridgeport, Ohio, who, it will be remembered, died not long ago from the effect of an abortion which it is alleged was procured by Mrs. Walker.

....But little faith can be placed in the report that Eastern iron manufacturers are extending financial aid to the puddlers of Pittsburgh for the purpose of prolonging the lock-out, but it is generally understood that the puddlers of the East are assisting their brother craftsmen in a thing which they have a perfect right to do.

....Levi Hendle yesterday gave bail before Alderman Anderson for a hearing on a charge of perjury preferred against him by Wm. Wolff. The prosecutor alleges that during the hearing of the case before Alderman Cassiday, Hendle falsely swore that a watch which Wolff had traded was stolen from a show case in the market.

....Two certificates, one No. 2,466 in Kane's name, the other No. 2,481 in the Grant pipe line, each for one thousand barrels of oil, were obtained by fraud on Wednesday afternoon at Parker City. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the party whose name is said to be G. W. Stover, or for the return of the certificates.

....Actions have been begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, by Augustus Warren and wife and Lizzie Rollins against Mary J. Kirk for alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. Five thousand dollars are claimed in each case as damages. A capias in each proceeding has been issued, and the parties have given bail.

....An action in ejectment was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, by James Glenn against Christopher Hope, for the recovery of a lot in Scott township. A summons was issued, returnable the first Monday in April. A second action was begun by the same party against the same to obtain possession of another lot in Scott township, containing 27 acres and 18-100 perches. A summons was issued.

....Thomas Kenney, a laborer at the Clinton mill, on the South Side, is wanted at the Mayor's office to-day on a charge of aggravated assault and battery preferred against him by patrolman C. J. Fees. The prosecutor had a warrant for the arrest of Kenney for the offense, and in attempting to take the accused into custody the latter attacked him and disfigured his face very badly. Kenney is attempting to evade arrest.

....The contract for furnishing Louisville cement in such quantities as may be needed was awarded by the county Commissioners yesterday to W. W. Wallace, No. 345 Liberty street, at $1.80 per barrel. W. F. Dunn & Co., of Allegheny, made a bid of five cents lower on the 250 barrels, but finally the fulfilling test in drayage from Allegheny, the Commissioners thought Mr. Wallace's bid the lowest and awarded him the contract accordingly.

....Sidney R. Brooks was arrested yesterday on an information made by Abraham Wray, who asserted that he committed a thirty-five dollar suit of clothes to the care of Brooks, who was to hold them while he went to see his Attorney on Fifth avenue. Wray alleged that on his return Brooks and the clothes were missing. The hearing in the case took place at four o'clock yesterday evening, and the defendant was discharged, it appearing that he had got tired of waiting for Wray and put the clothes away in a safe place.

....We are indebted to Controller Brown of Allegheny for a copy of the annual reports of all the officers of the city as bound in pamphlet form, under his supervision. The pamphlet is very neatly arranged, and does credit alike to the printer and compiler. The information it contains is very valuable to all who would become thoroughly acquainted with municipal affairs, and it furnishes reading matter that should be read by those who wish to see how the municipal government is managed.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. Moses Hampton, formerly President Judge of the District Court, occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Kirkpatrick yesterday.

***Governor Hartranft has been unable to attend to his official duties for a few days past owing to an attack of inflammation of the bowels.

***Mr. John S. Dilworth, of this city, arrived at Los Angeles, California, on the 15th inst., as we learn from the Los Angeles *Herald*.

The Centennial Tea Party.

A very large meeting of the ladies interested in the coming Centennial Tea Party was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Judge Jones, on Duquesne Way. The arrangements are rapidly being completed, and from the wide scope they include it is fair to presume that the Tea Party will be given on a scale of grandeur and magnificence never before equaled in this city. In addition to the stage and proscenium of the hall the art gallery and Library are also to be thrown open on the evening, so that the want of plenty of space will not be felt. All the apartments are also to be decorated with flowers and such other adornments as will lend beauty and grace to the event.

Division of the Street Appropriation.

The sub-Committee of the Street Committee, appointed to divide the appropriation among the different street districts, met yesterday afternoon and made the following division:

First district	$22,184
Second district	19,364
Third district	15,228
Fifth district	10,904
Sixth district	10,340
Seventh district	10,340
Engineers and Board of Viewers	21,640
Total	$111,000

A New Landlord.

The Central Hotel, in Allegheny City, hitherto kept by J. Reiber, has changed hands. W. H. Howard, who has for some years been the popular and favorite clerk at the Central Hotel, Pittsburgh, has taken a lease of the Central, of Allegheny, which he understand will be rechristened when the godfath